The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,615.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months..Rs. 24} Including Postage.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

...bscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town ...re now on the following reduced scale :—

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...PING.

...WITH THE MALA-...ADRAS, AND CAL-

...E BRITISH INDIA STEAM ...VIGATION COMPANY (Limited), ...Contract with Government, despatch ...es as above with Mails, Passengers, ...Cargo, every fourteen days.

...ASSYRIA, 1,404 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander ...R., will be despatched on THURSDAY, the ... at 4 P.M.

July 1873.		July 1873.
..... 10	Leave Pondicherry.....	24
..... 12	" Madras.....	26
Narrakal ... 16	" Coconada.....	28
... 16	" Vizagapatam	29
rin 18	" Bimlipatam	29
... 19	" Gopalpore	30
... 20	" False Point	31
...am 23	Arrive CALCUTTA.....Aug.	2

...Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers ...ence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at ... Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 12th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin. The Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neighbouring can be landed at Narakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. HENDERSON, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th July, 1873, at 2 P.M.

July 1873.		August. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 16	Leave BUSREH	4
" Kurrachee 20	" Fao	4
" Guadur 21	" Koweit	4
" Muscat 23	" Bushire	10
" Bunder Abbas 25	" Linga	10
" Linga 27	" Bunder Abbas	12
" Bahrein 29	" Muscat	14
" Bushire 29	" Guadur	16
" Fao 31	" Kurrachee	19
" Mahamerah 31	Arrive BOMBAY	
Arrive BUSHIRE ..... Aug. 1		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 340 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. BAYNS, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 9th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. HENDERSON, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Including Wines.	Without Food.
Aden	£22	£15	£4		
Suez	36	22	8		
Port Said	38	24	8		
Alexandria	39	25	9-10		
Messina	50	34	14		
Naples	50	34	14		
Leghorn	50	34	14		
Genoa			14-10		
Marseilles(transhipment at Genoa)	52	35			

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st AUGUST 1873.

INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

For Hand-books of Information, apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

FOOT BALLS! FOOT BALLS!!
FOOT BALLS!!!

JUST RECEIVED, SUPERIOR FOOT BALLS with VULCANISED INDIA RUBBER BLADDERS, warranted to stand any climate, and leather cases of the best material and workmanship.

ROWLAND & Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET, AND RAMPART ROW.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHERS,

No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N.W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" begs to announce that he has obtained the right of Press having leased (along other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railway to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are daily becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 11th July, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, 1,900 Tons, and 420 H.P.), Captain C. H. EASTLEY, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and included previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 4th July 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 14th July, at 4 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG, (1,584 tons and 250 H.P., Captain G. J. BAKER, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 11th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th June 1873.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's S. S. MADRAS, 1185 Tons, 275 H. P., Capt. JAMES J. BENJAMIN, will leave for China on SATURDAY, the 5th July, at noon, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

3, Ramgart Row, 30th June 1873.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. JOHN ADAMSON, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents S.S. John Adamson.

Bombay, 3rd July 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.,
40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GALVANIZED CORRUGATED SHEET IRON AT CARNAC BUNDER.

On MONDAY, the 7th July, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at Carnac Bunder, the following Galvanized Corrugated Sheet Iron :—

On account and at the risk of Borah Gellabhoy Khanbhoy—
G K—No. 83-129—50 Cases Galvanized Corrugated Sheet Iron.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 5th July 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & CO.,
No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER AND IRON WORK.

DAY AFTER TO-MORROW MONDAY, the 7th day of July 1873, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, commencing from Marine Line Station, by order of the Executive Engineer at the Presidency, the following Government Store, viz., Timber of the Back Bay Staging and Iron Works.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 5th July 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, No. 12.

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, T Cloths, Madapollams, Jaconets, Scarfs, Dhoties, Chintz, Sarries, &c.

Also an Invoice of star-cut glasses, such as wine and water jugs, water jugs, quart and pint decanters, coffee cups and saucers, glass bottom 2nd and 3rd size globe lamps, cases of fancy scented cakes of soaps, soda water machine bottles, bars of 45 lbs., brass time pieces under glass dome, plated table dessert and sea spoons, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 5th July 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-rate full-toned Grand Concert Piano, by Collard and Collard, a solid Mahogany Miniature Billiard Table, a strong built light Park Phaeton, a handsome light English-built Dog-cart, a powerful and showy Bay Arab Horse, Books, Plants, &c., &c., at No. 30, Middle Colaba.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, sale commencing precisely at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., of a Gentleman changing his residence. The same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best electro-plated cruet and pickle frames, patent-cup boiler, hot-water curry dishes, salver, ice pitcher, sets of table spoons and forks, a set of rest ivory handle cutlery by Mappin Brothers, and furniture of solid mahogany and carved blackwood, such as circular, pier, dining, wassine, and dressing tables, sofa and reclining couches, drawing and dining-room easy, pedicu, and bed-room chairs, teapoys, clothes and gown presses, sideboard, screen, book and hatstands, a brass four-post bedstead, double camp cot, a first-rate full-toned grand concert piano by Collard and Collard, a solid mahogany slate bed miniature billiard table, flower vases, table ornaments, one and three-light hanging argand lustres, large pictures, toilet glasses, hanging punkah, bath and dispense room furniture, cooking utensils, books, plants, poultry, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M., PRECISELY.

A strong built light Park Phaeton, with removeable Coach-box.
A Handsome strong English-built Dog-cart.
A powerful Showy Bay Arab Horse.
A set of plated mounted single Harness, &c.
Also, the Property of another Gentleman proceeding to England.
A very Showy and Powerful Chesnut Arab Horse, going in single Harness.
No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 7th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms.
10 Bales Grey Shirtin s.
12 Cases Grey Dhoties.
Printed Scarfs.

By order of the Administrator General, a quantity of office furniture, belonging to the Estate of the late H. W. ST. LAWRENCE, Esq., consisting of writing tables, chairs, screens, punkah and sundry other things.

SALE of FRESH OILMANSTORES, from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex s.s. Xantho.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 9th July, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will submit to sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoice of fresh oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, mushroom catsup, Harvey sauce, raspberry vinegar, essence of anchovies, assorted syrup, essence of coffee, salad oil, white wine and malt vinegar, Durham mustard, tapioca, pearl barley, assorted tart fruit 1 lb. tins, assorted jams and jellies, Oxford and Bologna sausages, red herrings, assorted soups, Robinson's groats and barley, Yarmouth bloaters, fresh herrings, lobsters, green teas, blackwall whitebait, Lancastershire muscrooms, herrings a la sardine, Milton oysters, potted meats, Moore's cocoa and milk, Irish and Wiltshire bacon, Cheddar and Berkley cheese, Worcestershire sauce, Scotch oatmeal, isinglass, condensed and Anglo-Swiss milk, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 5th July 1873.

ANTIPELLICULAIRE versus SCURF and IRRITATION of the HEAD.

—Of all the reasons which cause falling off of the hair, greyness, baldness, &c., none are so prolific as Scurf. MAZET and Co.'s ANTIPELLICULAIRE is the only cure certain in its results—an indispensable gem, which, from its fresh and delicate perfume, no toilette-table should be without. On this account it will supersede all pomades is invaluable to young and old, a luxury for the bath, a boon in the nursery, antiscorbutic and eradicates pimples. With, regard to hair it is the discovery of the day.

Sold in elegant Toilet Jars, 3s. each.

MAZET and Co., 100, Bishopsgate-street within London.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. ROBKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!
FOR
KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Books on applica...on. Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated
"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

All Orders must be sent through an English House, or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½, ¼, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, MORSON & SON have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., ¼ oz. and 3 oz. Bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is MORSON'S.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
Works—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES

selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

11, MIDDLETON ROW, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATION for FAMILIES and BACHELORS by DAY or MONTH. Rs. 100 upwards Monthly; Rs. 5 Daily. Gas and Water laid. Address Mrs. OAKES.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the SUM of RUPEES 16,000, being the FORTY-EIGHTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the first FIFTEEN LACLOAN, with interest; the SUM of RUPEES 14,600, being the FORTY-EIGHTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the VEHAR WATER WORKS' DEBT; and also RUPEES 9,840, being the SIXTEENTH INSTALMENT on account of the NEW LOAN of Rupees 15 Lacs, aggregating Rupees 40,440.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 2nd July 1873.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION, Limited. (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Association will be held, at the Office of Messrs. Wallace & Company, No. 25, Church Gate Street, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of July 1873, at 4 o'clock, to consider the best means of winding-up the above Association, and to transact such business as may be necessary for that object.

ધનમલદાસ ખીમજી.
LUCKMIDAS KHIMJEE,
Liquidator.

Bombay, 25th June 1873.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the Ninth day of July, instant, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business, that is to say—

1. To consider and pass Resolutions upon a proposal for the erection of a Spinning and Weaving Mill on the Company's property at Colaba at a cost of about ten lacs, and the method in which the additional Capital necessary (about five lacs) shall be raised.

2. To consider the following Resolution :—

"Whereas it is proposed to wind up voluntarily the Colaba Company, Limited, under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and to transfer or sell its business and property to a new Company to be formed under the same name but with a more extended field of business,

"It is resolved that the Liquidator or Liquidators who shall or may hereafter be appointed to wind up the Colaba Company, Limited, shall have authority to transfer or sell to a new Company to be formed under the same name the whole or any portion of the property and business of the said Colaba Company, Limited, in consideration of receiving in compensation or part compensation for such transfer or sale such number of shares in the said new Company as the said Liquidator or Liquidators shall think proper for the purpose of distributing the same among the members of the present Colaba Company, Limited, rateably in proportion to the shares held by them in such last mentioned Company."—Dated the 1st day of July 1873.

REMINGTON & Co

NOW READY—PRICE Rs. 30.

THE
INDIAN DIGEST:
A COMPLETE INDEX TO THE REPORTED CASES OF THE HIGH COURTS ESTABLISHED IN INDIA.
BY
HERBERT COWELL.

SECOND EDITION.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE object of this Book is, in the first place, to facilitate reference to the enormous mass of Reported Decisions of the four High Courts established in British India during the ten years which immediately succeeded the establishment of the Bengal Tribunal on the 1st July 1862. Those decisions cannot practically be disregarded, however much they may, in some cases, be unmagued. Those ten years comprise my own experience of the Indian Courts, and of the growing inconvenience of their undigested reports.

In the second place, the object is to systematize the subject of those decisions. I have selected twenty-four heads or departments of law in which to exhibit consecutively, under their different sub-divisions, their gradual and comparative development by the aid of the four concurrent jurisdictions mentioned above, and also of the Privy Council. In doing so, care has been taken where several rulings have been made in the same case to apportion them to their respective heads.

A former edition of this Work appeared three years ago (bringing the decisions down to December 1869), having in view the first only of these objects, which may, or may not, have been adequately secured. At all events a considerable edition was greater leisure on return to England, suggested this effort (which has been a laborious one) to supply it.

The Notes contained in the former edition have been to some extent, though sparingly, weeded. There have been added the Notes contained in the following volumes :—

BENGAL LAW REPORTS, Vols. iv.-viii., inclusive.
SUTHERLAND'S WEEKLY REPORTER, Vols. xiii.-xvii., inclusive.
MADRAS HIGH COURT REPORTS, Vols. iv.-vi., inclusive.
BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, Vols. v.-vii., inclusive.
NORTH-WEST REPORTS, Vols. i.-ii., inclusive.

21, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, June, 1873. H.C.

CALCUTTA.....THACKER, SPINK, and Co., Publishers to the University.
BOMBAY.....THACKER, VINING, & Co.
LONDON.....W. THACKER & Co.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence : this result has been acquired by the test of 30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and effectious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or TAPE WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children, Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Sold Retail by TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The FAMILY HERALD, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Literary Gazette* says: "It must be said of the FAMILY HERALD, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature; it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d

The *British Quarterly Review* says: "Under the head of 'The Story Tell-r,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials."

"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them."

"It is well considered with refe ence to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the FAMILY HERALD the best."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Bookseller* says:—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's house-hold without fear of consequences, we can recommend the FAMILY HERALD. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelette, useful information interspersed throughout, an-wers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters, which will make readers either merrier or wiser, or perhaps both."

N.B.—The FAMILY HERALD may be had at a small percentage over the published price, of all Booksellers; or direct from W. Stevens, 421 Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L.S.
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates the healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results' attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. I have in all fairly one my restoration to health, after 13 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

Sherries.	Cash	Credit
at per dozen	Rs. 18, 27, 28, 38.	Rs. 20, 30, 31, 42.
Ports.	Rs. 18, 27.	Rs. 20, 30.
Clarets.	Rs. 11, 14-8, 20, 25, 30.	Rs. 12-8, 16, 22-8, 28, 34.
Burgundies.	Rs. 16, 18, 20, 21-8, 22-8, 27.	Rs. 18/20, 23, 24, 25, 30.
Sauternes.	Rs. 20, 22-8, 30.	Rs. 22-8, 25, 30.

Sparkling Wines. (*Champagnes, Hocks, and Moselles.*)	Cash	Credit
	at per dozen.	
	Rs. 27, 32, 36, 38, 40.	Rs. 30, 36, 40, 43, 44.
Still Rhenish Wines. (*Hocks and Moselles.*)	Rs. 15, 20, 21, 25, 27, 32, 35, 36.	Rs. 17, 22, 24, 28, 30, 36, 40.
Superior Cognac Brandies. (*of our own and other brands.*)	Rs. 18, 20, 23, 24, 27, 33.	Rs. 21, 23, 26, 27, 30, 37.

LONDON AND HOLLANDS GINS.
SUPERIOR JAMAICA RUM.
SCOTCH WHISKEY, IRISH WHISKEY.

BASS'S ALE; AND DUBLIN STOUT.

Agents for the celebrated bottling of
M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

DETAILED PRICED LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

N.B.—Messes, Clubs, and the Trade supplied direct on liberal terms from the Company's Continental Agencies.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

J. & W. WATSON & CO.'S
ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
HAS COMMENCED

CHURCH GATE STREET,
AND
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

13th June 1873.

MESSRS. EDMONDS & Co.,
CHEMISTS. DRUGGISTS.
AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
(PREMISES LATELY OCCUPIED BY MESSRS. THOMSON & Co.,)
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY DISPENSED WITH PURE CHEMICALS AND DRUGS.

FRESHLY PREPARED ÆRATED WATERS, DIETETIC PREPARATIONS, AND TIOLET REQUISITES ALWAYS ON HAND.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE IN CUT.

To ensure immediate attention Orders from the Mofussil should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Bombay, Mazagon, 2nd July 1873.

NOTICES.

A NEW HAT FOR HOT CLIMATES.

ELLWOOD'S.—Also their AIR CHAMBER HELMETS,—

J. ELLWOOD & SONS beg to direct public attention to their NEW HAT, which posses es the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER-PRINCIPLE, combined with a remarkable capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS are also Sole Manufacturers of the INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS free from deleterious India Rubber. MANUFACTORY—(Wholesale only), 24, GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, S.E. SAMPLE ROOMS—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,
FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE.
Manufactured by the
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.

In all Colours, have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, I cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.,

Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For Particulars and Testimonials, apply to the
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

ENGLISH GOODS
(VIA SUEZ CANAL)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE,

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,

Household Furniture,
Musical Instruments,
Ironmongery,
Fire-arms,
Agricultural Implements,
Cutlery,
Carriages,
Saddlery and Harness,
Boots and Shoes,
Wines and Spirits,
Ales and Beers,
Preserved Provisions,
Stationery,
Perfumery,
Books,
Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

TERMS.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

NOTICES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES £1 1s. ; £1 10s. ; £1 15s. ; extra jewelled, £2 2s.

KEYLESS WATCHES, £1 10s., £2 2s., £3 3s., £4

ing week last year, 223½. Per mile op… 21st June 1873, £12-15-1. Correspor… year, £13-8-8. Decrease, £0-13-7.

THE HEALTH OF THE PUNJAB.—The … missioner of the Punjab makes the fol… on the health of that province during the … the 31st of May :—"There is a further … small-pox epidemic at Delhi, and the … from the disease have fallen from 39 to … from all causes also have fallen from 1s/6 to 1s. 10¼d. disease continues to increase at Bhiwani; … pox deaths have risen from 17 to 21, and the total deaths from 36 to 39. In Umritsar the disease seems on the decline; the small-pox deaths have fallen from 30 to 17. There has been a sudden increase in the number of deaths at Sealkote, which is probably due to small-pox, though only four deaths are registered under that head. The town of Gujrat is suffering severely from small-pox. There were only three deaths registered under the head of cholera throughout the province. As no special report has been received about any of them, it is doubtful whether the cases were genuine cholera. The death-rate of the principal towns were as follow :—Delhi 57, Umritsar 36, Lahore 14, Mooltán 12, Gujranwala 27, Find Dadan Khan 44, Rawalpindee 24, Peshawur 28, Derah Ismail Khan 3 per thousand.

A CURIOUS CASE.—The suit brought by Mr. Quarry, Pleader of Mussoorie, against the *Mussoorie Season*, for libel and cheating, has resulted in an eccentric decree, the legal justification of which in a higher court might perhaps be difficult. Damages were laid at Rs. 2,000—"One thousand rupees on account of certain false and defamatory statements published in the issues of 19th and 23rd October 1872," and "one thousand rupees in consequence of defendant having cheated him and caused him to write and deliver certain documents (the draft of an apology), the contents of which defendant maliciously published in the *Mussoorie Season*." After careful consideration of all the facts, the Judge allowed plaintiff damages to the extent of *Rs.* 50 "on account of the libel published on October 23rd," and Rs. 50 "on account of injury done to plaintiff by the malicious publication of his own letter in the said paper, which publication amounts also to a libel;" but added—"I observe that plaintiff conducted his own case, and that although a vukalutnamah was filed, the vakeel never put in an appearance in my court. I shall therefore not take his fees into consideration. Plaintiff's st costs then amount to about Rs. 130, and defendant's to Rs. 100; I shall make plaintiff pay, in addition to the whole of his own, three-fourths of defendant's costs, *i.e.*, Rs. 75." Perhaps it may be right to saddle the plaintiff with the costs, but then how can it be right to award him damages? Conversely, if his claim for damages to any amount, no matter how small, be established, how can he be fairly or legally called upon to pay his adversary's costs? —*Pioneer.*

EXECUTIONS AT CALCUTTA.—The two men, Charles Rodrigues and Puncham Tewarry, who were found guilty of murder during the last Criminal Sessions, were executed yesterday morning at the great jail at a quarter to 5. The crowd of spectators outside the prison walls was very small at the time the unfortunate men were brought to the scaffold, but it had greatly increased about half an hour after, before which the execution was over. The only officials present at the … were the Superintendent of the Jail, Dr. M… od. nom. the Warder and Deputy Warder, and two … tholic priests, the Rev. Mr. DeBoeck and t… Verlender of the order of Jesuits. Th… with Rodrigues for a considerable time … to 5, and when he came out of the … was asked if he had anything to s… priests replied in his behalf that t… put, and the answer was that h… Puncham Tewarry said he had … his own request was that he … just the knot himself. Th… he would have to be pinioned.—*Indian Daily News.*

STOCK LIST.

FRIDAY EVENING.

Tea shares declining. Press shares active, jute … Tewarry was uncea… about his inte… brother in Sunday Rupees … sandalwood. Both the cul… Rodrigues the … resigned and despond… because quite recen… one of the prisoners … fore the time … tion of … hing …

Names.					Cash Rates per Share.
				Agra Bank	85
				Bank of Bengal	1,430
				Do. of Bombay New	776½
				Do. 2nd Res. Issue	271½
				Do. of Madras	1,120
				Do. of Mangalore	
				Do. of Oudh	275
				Do. of Upper India	
				Do. of India	116
				Oriental Bank	475

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77½	Colaba Land Co.	1,575
3,000	120	all	Nil.	Prere Land & Pier Co. Ltd.	100
1,000	1,000	all	15 p. c.	Bengal Land	915 xd
1,000	1,000	all	15 p. c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	438	218½	per	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	239
	420	109½	do.	Do. Shares	126
	436	15 109½	do.	Ditto	
	6100	1,000	do.	E. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
	418	109½	50	Do. New Shares	

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150	per	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	1000		Albert Co. Harrachee	800
200	5,000	nil	500		Alexandra Press Co.	215
250	12,500	11,000	500		Apollo Press Co.	6,700
200	2,000	nil			Bombay Press Co.	1,475
200	500				New	375
250	1,000	1,000			Cotton Co.	800
100	1,000	nil			Carnac Company	1,100
100	5,500	nil	500		Colaba Press Co.	5,500
100	2,500	nil	500		East India Press Co.	2,400
100	6,400	nil	500		Elphi Press Co.	6,400
100	1,250	1,800	75	per	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	625
100	1,000	nil	200		Fort Press Co	710
200	2,000	4,000	200	per	Hyde Press Co.	1,800
200	3,000	1,400	75	per	Imperial Press Co	800
100	1,000	350	125	per	Mohatta Press & G. Co.	720
100	2,500	nil	200	per	Proprietor of Wales Press	2,100
200	1,500	250			Ramoon Press Co.	400
500	850	150	125	per	Scinde Press Co.	460
100	1,000	750			Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co. Limited	1,075
225	2,000	1,000	Rs. 50		Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
100	850	nil	5 p. c.		Vis. Cot. Spin & Press Co.	1,650
400	...	...	...		Vulcanite United Press Co.	1,920

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150	per	Albert Mills Co.	2,000
500	1,250	all	500		Alexandra Spinning	1,450
500	2,500	all	100		Alliance Spinning	2,740
200	2,000	all			Bowreah Co. M. & P. Co.	1,900
100	5,500	all			Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	10	per	Bombay United	1,160
1,000	150	150	25	per	Bunach Mills	245
2,500	2,000	all			Dharumsey Spinning	1,695-1670
125	2,000	all	200	p. c.	Great Eastern	2,300
750	1,000	all			Jeevraj Baboo Mills	1,160
2,500	1,000	all	140	p. c.	Manockjee Petit's	1,295
200	1,000	a	10	p. c.	Monarjee Spinning	1,250
800	2,500	all	50	per	Oriental	3,275
800	2,500	all	100	p. c.	Royal	2,350
500	1,000	all			Soonderdas Spinning	1,300

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
...	95	19½	...	Bank of China
...	100	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
...	...	...	...	East India Bank
...	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
...	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The busines done yesterday has, in consequence of the departure of the Overland mail, been very small, and prices show no change. The following are our closing quotations :—

Grey Shirtings	40	in 39 yds 4	lbs 8	Rs. 4 3 0	to Rs. 4 3 6
,, ,,	40	,, 39 ,, 7	,, ,,	4 11 0	to ,, 4 13 0
,, ,,	40	,, 39 ,, 8½	,, ,,	5 12 6	to ,, 5 14 0
,, ,,	45	,, 39 ,, 7	,, ,,	4 14 0	to ,, 4 15 0
,, ,,	45	,, 39 ,, 8	,, ,,	5 9 0	to ,, 5 10 0
,, ,,	45	,, 36 ,, 9	,, ,,	6 7 0	to ,, 6 8 0
,, Printers	26	,, 30 ,, 3	,, ,,	2 3 0	to ,, 2 4 0
,, Madapollams	32	,, 24 ,, 3	,, ,,	2 2 3	to ,, 2 2 6
,, Jaconets	40	,, 36 ,, 3	,, ,,	2 2 0	to ,, 2 2 6

The following sales have taken place yesterday :—

1,500 pieces Grey Madapollams 32 in. 24 yds. 3 lbs. at Rs. 2 2 3
450 ,, White Derias 36 in. 12 yds. at ,, 2 9 0
500 ,, Grey Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 7 ,, at ,, 4 10 0

COTTON.

With the exception of a slight advance in the prices of Oomrawuttee and Akola, we have no change to report in other descriptions. The market continues dull and the demand very slow. The following are our closing rates :—

Oomrawuttee	at Rs. 198 to Rs. 200
Akola	at ,, 209 to ,, 203
Broach M. G.	at ,, 205 to ,, 215
Hingunghaut	at ,, 220 to ,, 222
Oberlein & Bhowtegaut	at ,, 194 to ,, 197
Sawgirwad	at ,, 205 to ,, 206
Comptah & Vingorla	at ,, 182 to ,, 185

The following purchases are reported yesterday:—

2,0	candies Khandesh	at Rs. 185
75	Broach M. G.	at ,, 213
50	Nerul	at ,, 166
25	Wadwan	at ,, 193
50	Veerungaum	at ,, 188

YARNS

2,100 lbs. 24/2 20's ... at 24½ as. per lb.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 28th June 1873.

Open 1,266½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	82,214	15	3
Merchandize	90,294	8	0
Electric Telegraph	1,069	11	6
Municipal Trains, &c.	680	0	0
Total Rs.	1,74,259	2	9
Corresponding week last year open 1,266½ miles Total Rs.	2,30,577	9	3
Decrease Rs.	56,638	6	5

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Japan		
Bunda a…		
represent… (s)	Beyts	Kurrachee, July 1.
rable cond…		
on good a…		
killed by th…		
lieries. Th…		

DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
pular. Ne…		
Hiogo, Kiot…	George	Madras via Ganjam.
has contract…	Sundas	Aden and Suez.
ships statio…		

picked up ing vessels obtained … their port-clearances yesterday

pearls (!) i… aarid, Purdy, to Rangoon.
long and wi… s, Mosher, to Calcutta.
been so succ… e, to Havre.
longer than c… Peterson, to Falmouth.
of the s. s. Sirens Beatrice, Ormston, to Colombo …
his certificate …
command of the … ago, to Liverpool, was entered out for … loading
The Maria Lu… as, Bennard, to China, &c.
the Japanese …

nese are an… DAILY IMPORTS. 4TH JULY.

clauses from … FROM LIVERPOOL.
Napoleon, … 3 c… lasware, Henry Rogers.

FROM LONDON.

… 2 casks blacking, Dossajee Esmaljee … 7 casks
… wall paper, Abdool Husson Tyabjee; …
The te… Manockjee Jamsetjee.
to Londo…

FROM BORDEAUX.

May 31. … and
H. M.'s S… 1,000 boxes brandy, Hormusjee Pestonjee …
May 16. … Bombay, 100 boxes and 3 hogsheads brandy,
measures … ojee Ardaseer and Sons.
accountar…

FROM TRIESTE.

to two… 5, 5 cases beads, Surrifally Goolamhoosan.
funer…
tia fr… DAILY EXPORTS.—4TH JULY.

Ulysses … FOR LIVERPOOL.
of impgham, 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
another Woodberry, 100 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.
tion, arion, 150 bags galls, Shamjee Narronjee.
being 50, 557 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 500 packages myrabollams, S S Narrelwala.
prev… ar, s, 1 bale jute rope, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Pek… ancore, s, 25 bales wool, Mowjee Walljee; 6 bales
lized… cotton, Mathooradass Lowjee.
plain… o, s, 2,400 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 2,454
Cadm… gs linseed, David Sarsoon and Co; 55 bales wool
Hartf… nd 105 bales cotton, Hurridass Gangjee; 54 bales
gha… cotton, Moolchund Jumnadass; 30 bales hides, Ahmed
Coo… hoy Habibbhoy; 39 bales cotton, Chapsey Versey;
in f… 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
on…

FOR LONDON.

Travancore, s, 5 bales silk, A Tait.

FOR GENOA.

Travancore, s, 159 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Arctusa, s, 30 bales cotton, Kuoop and Co; 1 bale skins, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Madras, s, 40 cwts sandalwood, Hajee Mitta Casim; 104 cases rose water, Ebram Fuckeer Mahomed; 30 bales cotton, Hajee John Mahomed Abdool Khaluk; 25 chests opium, N J Ebram; 6 cases chundroos, Abdin Budroodin and Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 4.

Collins, Staff Veterinary Surgeon, from Poona.
Harman, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 4.

Robinson, Major, Bengal Stud Department, on leave, to Hissar.
Cotton, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on medical certificate, to England.
Barrow, Sub-Lieutenant, 20th Cameronians, on medical certificate, to England.
Nugent, Riding Master, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.
Tyrrell, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Madras Army, Medical Department, on medical certificate, to England.
Nimmo, Major, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Evans, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on furlough, to England.
Johnson, Major General, Quarter Master General, Bengal, on duty, to Simla.
Newman, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal, on leave, to England.
Hoyes, Lieutenant, 109th Regiment, on leave, to England.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 2nd July, 1873.

With reference to G O G No 277, 30th April 1873, posting Staff Vety Surg F F Collins to the Northern Division, that officer is entitled to travel by rail at the public expense.

The undermentioned officer and soldiers will attend the special course of instruction in gymnastics which commenced at the Central Gymnasium, Poona, on the … inst. :—
1st Bat 2nd Foot.—No 1218 Lance Corpl … and S Peasley.
Lance Corporal T Hunter, No 1381 Lance Corpl …
5th Foot—No 1123 Sergeant G Osman.
No 1581 Lance Corporal J Brand.
66th Foot No 1326 Corporal C Chatterly.
No 1638 Lance Corporal J Purkis.
68th Foot—Lt E A Tickell.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 2nd July, 1873.

The leave of absence granted to Lt-Col Bolton, S C, in Division Order No 272, 17th ult, is cancelled at that officer's request.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, Maj Hills, Comdg Sappers and Miners, is directed to proceed on duty to Aseerghur, travelling to and from that station by rail at the public expense.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 1.)

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt T Price, Acting Supt of Police North Arcot, preparatory leave not exceeding thirty days, to proceed to Madras for the purpose of obtaining leave to Europe on medical certificate.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr A W Hunter, Asst Engr Cuddapah District, two months' privilege leave from the 3rd June 1873.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Octacamund, June 20, 1873.

Surg Charles Abdy Andrews to officiate as Surg of the 3rd District, Presidency, during the employment of Surg Cockerill on other duty, of until further orders.

Surg George Williamson, M D, to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Trichinopoly, during the absence of Surg Maj Cooke on leave, or until further orders.

Asst Surg William Smythe Fox, Civil Surg, Vellore, to officiate as Supt of the Lying-in-Hospital, Madras, during the absence of Surg Cockerill on two months' privilege leave, or until further orders.

Asst Surg Daniel Robert Thompson, M D, to act as Fort Surg Fort St George with Port and Marine duties, during the absence of Dr Keess on leave or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Mr John Archibald Boyle to act as Special Asst to the Collr and Mag of Madura during the absence of Mr Lee-Warner on leave or until further orders.

Mr George Emelius Bird to act as Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of Tinnevelly during the absence of Mr Boyle on other duty or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt Robert Gedeon Jenkins, Supt of Police South Canara, to act as Supt of Police 1st grade, with retrospective effect during the employment of Maj Davies on other duty or until further orders.

Capt Charles Hare Trotman, Asst Supt of Police, Tinnevelly, to to act as Supt of Police in South Arcot, during the absence of Capt Young on privilege leave or until further orders.

Lt Charles Warren Walker, S C, to act as Asst Supt of Police in North Arcot during the absence of Capt Price on leave or until further orders.

Capt H S Court, Asst Supt of Police, to act as Supt of Police, Tanjore, during the absence of Capt Rolland on privilege leave or until further orders. To have effect after relief of present charge by Capt Gordon.

The unexpired portion of the two months' privilege leave granted to Mr H M Winterbotham, Asst to the Collr and Mag of Malabar, in the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 25th Feb 1873, page 418, is cancelled at his own request.

The unexpired portion of the two months and seven days' privilege leave granted to Mr J B Jones, Acting Senior Asst to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St George in Vizagapatam, in the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 9th April 1873, page 738, is cancelled at his own request.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotion is made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Infantry General List.

Lt Shelley Leigh Hunt (Capt in S C) to have the position of Capt, vice Martin, Cadre 7th N I, deceased, dated 18th June 1873.

The following promotion is made in the Madras Volunteer Guards :—

Ens Michael McDowell Coleman, to be Lt in No 6 Company.

Lt David Dinwiddie, of the Unattached List, 1st class Barrack Master, Kamptee, having completed twelve years' service from the date of his first Commission as Lt, is promoted to the rank of Capt from the 28th June 1873, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The services of Asst Surg D R Thompson, M D, of the 16th Regt N I, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Department.

The services of Lt C W Walker, of the S C, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Judicial Department.

The following extract from a Notification issued by the Resident of Hydrabad is published :—

No 178, dated 19th June 1873.

The six weeks furlough in India granted in Notification in Residency Orders No 145, dated 21st ult, to Maj H C Menzies, Inspr Genl of Registration, Hyderabad Assigned Districts and Judge Small Cause Court, Comraotee, is cancelled at his own request.

The following extract from a Mily Despatch from the Right Hon the Secy of State for India is published :—

Despatch No 18, dated 22nd May 1873.

Para 8—Asst Surg A McArthur having been found by the Medl Board to be unfit for further service in India has been placed upon the Retired List from the 1st May 1873.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURES OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.		After packet.
[illegible]	May 11	3-30 P.M.	...	4-30 P.M.
[illegible]	,, 5	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 16	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
China	,, 14	4-30 P.M.	} No after packet.	
Australia	,, 28	4-30 P.M.		
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 0	3-30 P.M.	...	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the Monsoon on Fridays, at 5 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid, by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment on behalf an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is altered as follows, with effect from the 4 April 1873 :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTH.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United K dom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 ann. and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The next Overland Mail Steamer will leave Bombay as under :—

Friday..... July 11, at 5 P.M.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*).....	Rs.	42	0 0
Subscription for Six Months	*ditto*	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto*	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto*	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Over and Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay*

NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA LEGER SWEEP,—1873.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

LIEUT.-COLONEL G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B.S.C.
CAPTAIN FISHER, 4th Hussars.
C. E. HERBERT, Esq.
B. E. DOMVILLE, Esq., R. H. A., Hon. Secretary.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each, cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the benefit of the Murree Racket Court Building Fund, the "Peshawur Vale" Hunt and Race Funds, and Rs. 500 for the Rawul Pindee Race Fund.

Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) will be divided amongst those who draw "starters."

After deducting all expenses the residue will be divided :—

The winner to take two-thirds.
The second horse to take one-quarter.
The third horse to take one-twelfth.

To close on Tuesday, 2nd September, and drawing to take place the same day at the Murree Club.

Application and remittances to be made to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Murree.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BUTCHER—July 3rd, at Sholapore, the wife of L. H. Butcher, Esq., C. E., Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DALRYMPE—June 29th at Sehore, Central India, the wife of Captain R. G. Elphinstone Dalrymple, Kossyah, of a son.
GILL—June 28th, at Sealkote, Punjab, the wife of Mr. W. J. Gill, Postmaster, of a daughter.
SKENE—June 20th, at Shillong Hills, the wife of Captain C. McD. Skene, Bengal Army, of a son.

DEATHS.

BRADLEY—June 27th, at 33, Goristan Lane, Calcutta, William Holland Bradley, Bengal Pilot Service, aged 28 years.
RABAN—June 24th, Mary, widow of the late J. Raban, Registrar of the Sudder Board of Revenue, aged 73 years, 9 months, and 8 days.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1873.

IT is the height of fashion to abuse the Post Office. To be sure, we abuse most things. But then, when we abuse the weather, or the doctors, or the natives, or the Government, or our friends, there is generally some one to put in a good word for them without incurring obloquy for it. But no one ever ventures a good word for the Post Office. Moreover, no other department comes in for such virulent abuse. We probably suffer more at the hands of the Railway Companies than from any other public agency. They break our furniture and tumble about our boxes; they keep unpleasant waiting rooms and unwholesome refreshments; they are for ever changing their trains, and no one can understand their time-tables; their porters don't heed our call, and the station-master neglects our complaints; their carriages' seats are generally covered with dust. Yet, how contented we take our journey whenever business or pleasure calls us. How seldom we catch one another abusing the Railway Company. But the Post Office, which is probably the most perfectly organized department in the country, is by common consent the butt of every bad joke, the parallel in every unfavourable comparison, the hobby of every discontented grumbler. Its faults are multiplied and exaggerated, while its merits are unnoticed or forgotten; and even when it outstrips the Telegraph, the credit lost to the latter never so much as touches the former. The reason for this ill-feeling is not difficult to find. A large number of the communications sent through the Post Office are of a nature in the last degree unsuitable for general perusal, so that the mere possibility of one of them falling into "anybody's hands," is felt to be worse than all actual evils. The loss of such a letter containing a proposal of marriage or a disquisition on somebody's character, when it does happen, is enough to keep a community in a ferment for months; and by the persons immediately concerned, the occurrence is never forgotten and never forgiven. We have only to be reminded that So-and-so once lost a letter in the post, and immediately our anxiety is raised to the highest pitch regarding a special letter of our own which is at the very moment committed to the uncertain disposal of that fitful power. Now, this exercise of anxiety being repeated with regard to nearly every letter in which we detail the outs and ins of a quarrel or seek to evade payment of a debt, it is only to be expected that there should be perpetually present to the mind an accumulation of ready facts and disagreeable associations sufficient to warrant a *carte blanche* of censure and invective against the department which, seldom as it treads, always treads where the shoe is pinching. So the conviction gathers strength as it gains ground, that for unchecked rascality and unblushing carelessness no department of the public service can compare with the Post Office, and that when you drop a letter into the fatal box you never know who is going to read it. That to this state of public feeling, however extravagant in itself, is to be attributed the efficiency of the postal service, is most likely true. But that that department is a pattern to any other in the country, be the cause what it may, should be evident to every unprejudiced observer. For, under the most serious drawback, it meets its responsibilities with an energy, and fulfils its functions with an exactness, creditable alike to the rules by which it is regulated and the ability with which those rules are enforced. Let the greatest sufferer from Post Office grievances but calmly weigh the letters he has missed against the hundreds upon hundreds which have safely and promptly reached him, and he ought to be amazed at the contrast. How many of those he has received intact have been ill-addressed or mis-directed; how many have followed him from station to station till, covered on both sides with post-marks, they have been safely placed in his hands; how many have referred to matters of the highest importance, in which the delay of a single post would have been fatal; how many have contained money, and how many have been closed in such a slovenly fashion that the contents have protruded from the cover, but without tempting either avarice or curiosity to extract them! In truth, though the irritation we feel at any miscarriage be great, we fancy the proportion of mishaps in the carriage of our letters and packets is smaller than in any other equally extensive operations which infirm humanity undertakes. Only compare the services rendered by the Post Office with those of the railway companies, the forwarding agencies, the police, or our own servants, and it will be apparent how unfair are the reflections commonly made on that department. To do it full justice we must remember its vast machinery, the number of hands every letter passes through, and the multiplied chances of miscarriage through the most ordinary mistake on the part of any one of these men. Then, when from the very small number of letters lost we deduct those which are lost unavoidably from accident, the number left to be accounted for by dishonesty or reprehensible carelessness becomes almost infinitesimal. And this, notwithstanding that detection, except in the case of a registered cover, is next to impossible. A letter is dropped into the box. A week, sometimes a month, afterwards, a report is confirmed that the letter … In these circumstances, can the authorities do? There is nothing to distinguish any one letter from another, and none of the clerks or sorters can say that he saw or did not see the letter in question. It is possible that it may have passed through all their hands safely, and been lost or stolen by the peon whose duty it was to deliver it at the proper address. But even he can take refuge in the difficulty of recollecting whether he delivered a letter on any particular day at any particular place. And thus the inquiry ends in nothing, and Jones assures all his friends that if he had written to the *Times* instead of to the Postmaster, a thing of this sort would never occur again. We repeat that it is a perfect marvel that so few letters are lost every year out of the hundreds of thousands committed to the Post Office. It is notorious that many people are in the habit of transmitting money in flimsy envelopes, unregistered, and closed only with a little gum and water. Nothing is more likely than that curiosity to read a letter, look at a photograph, abstract a newspaper, or inspect a parcel, should induce a mischievous clerk to intercept a packet when he felt certain of escaping suspicion. Yet, dishonesty and accident together are less fruitful of evils in the Postal department than negligence alone is accountable for in any other species of agency that we can think of. This unrivalled state of efficiency is without doubt to be attributed to the sifting investigation which is instituted whenever there is a clue to any act of delinquency, and to the rigorous, and often successful prosecutions, in the courts of justice, of every culprit to whom a crime can be brought home. It is, perhaps, not generally known that a rigid discipline is also maintained within the department itself, and severe fines inflicted for even trifling faults.

It would be scarcely fair to conclude these remarks without reminding the public how much it is to blame for the shortcomings charged upon the Post Office. Many a letter is missed because it was never put into the letter-box at all. People are too ready to assume that the most worthless of household servants is more likely to carry a letter half a mile to the Post Office, without losing it or mislaying it, than a delivery peon is to do his duty in a post where a hint of something wrong is enough to make the whole department tremble in their shoes for a fortnight. We think also that people might make complaints more frequently as well as more judiciously than they do. Before the present system of sealed canvas bags came into use, we know of two instances where letters were dropped on a railway platform while being carried to the Post Office van, and the clerk passed on without noticing what had happened till his attention was drawn to it by a passenger. Every instance of such a nature should be at once reported to the proper authorities. Again, when a Postmaster or Inspector is written to about a lost letter, the information given is rarely so complete or exact as to be of any avail; and when the complaints refers to a letter delayed or torn in transit, not in one case out of six is the cover enclosed for inspection, though without an examination of the post marks, it is impossible even to guess at the cause of the grievance.

One word on the intelligence of the Postal employés. It must be regretted that the howl for economy necessitates the employment of a very inferior class of men in subordinate capacities. Not three weeks ago, we inquired of a Deputy Postmaster, at a branch office, the postage on a letter to England. The functionary pored for some minutes over the newest edition of the Indian Postal Guide, with the same unconscious familiarity with which a priest of the sixteenth century consulted his missal, and then told us the postage was *eight pies!*

NOTES OF THE DAY.

THE members of a Dutch Communal Council have just commenced a practice which, if it is largely followed, should give a new impetus to an Indian industry. They have decided that it is not inconsistent with their dignity to legislate and smoke at the same time. But we may as well tell about the affair in the words of the *Journal de Bruxelles*:—"A curious conflict lately arose between the members of the Communal Council and the Burgomaster of Bussum, in North Holland. The Burgomaster declared that it is certainly too bad to dub "dissenters" those who have really *not* dissented, simply because they happen to be in a minority.

THE *Englishman* takes occasion upon the publication of the new scheme on which Administration Reports are to be drawn up to point out a serious disadvantage attending the system of annual reports. They not only do not, says our contemporary, furnish, but they, in a great measure, prevent the formation of a broad and connected view of current history. It is only by the investigation of periods much longer than a year that anything approaching a correct estimate can generally be formed of the tendency of events. The events of a single year can seldom, in these matters which most nearly concern the progress of a people, form the basis of any valuable conclusions; and a system of decennial reports would probably be far more fertile of statesmanlike judgments than that at present in vogue.

AN interesting case under the new Adulteration of Food Act has been decided by the Court of Queen's Bench. A batterman of Liverpool had been proceeded against for selling butter mixed with lard, dripping tallow, palm oil, and "the fat from certain seeds." The summons had in the first instance been dismissed by the magistrate on the ground that the respondent could not be brought within the section unless he represented that the butter was unadulterated or unless it were shown that he knew the butter was adulterated. Their lordships decided with reference to the first point that selling an article as butter which was not butter was fraud, and with reference to the second point, Mr. Justice Blackburn said it was for the seller to assure himself that the articles sold by him

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

THERE is a rumour in the vicinity of the High Court that a certain gentleman has recently taken to dressing respectably. It is believed that a tailor's or a milliner's shop has been indented on to the extent of Rs. 5, and the change effected even at that small cost "must be seen to be believed." The piecegoods trade of Bombay was agitated for a day or two, but I am happy to say that it has now regained its usual equanimity. The Judges of the High Court have also been agitated by the circumstance I allude to, and it is believed that they have had a grand dinner to celebrate the wonderful event, at which a copious libation was poured forth in honour of Soap and Water and Raiment Fit.

OUR friends at home have been killing the fatted calf for the Shah, but it amuses me to think of them making so much of one man when potentates are occasionally so common in Bombay that a short time ago a Parsee landlord was able to keep a European customer cooling his heels at his door because (as he said) "he was busy just now with some kings." If England is experiencing such strong febrile excitement because of the Shah's visit, I verily believe it would go mad entirely if "some kings" visited it all at the same time. Eastern kings are like prophets in respect of obtaining honour in their own country, and if some were wise as well as desirous of a tamasha in which people credited with civilization should beat the tom-tom and thrum the sarangah, they would betake themselves at once to England.

GOVIND SMITHRAO keeps stables in Bombay, and he writes to me about a recent circumstance which, he says, "shows what a wonderfully clever animal the dog is." His story, he adds, is a fact—and this is an important particular. On a day last week one of the horses broke loose from his stall. He capered about the compound a little, and then made for the gate; but before he could reach the road an English terrier, which had been roused from a nap in the stable, rushed in before him and caught him by his trailing head-rope. The horse was so much astonished at the phenomenon, that he pulled up, and before he could make up his mind about his further mode of procedure, the clever dog was relieved by a ghorawalla. That dog ought to get the Star of India; less funny dogs than he get it.

THE *Times of India's* report on Tuesday of the proceedings at the Marine Court of Inquiry contained a bull which no Irishman need be ashamed of. Mr. Connon had asked "Mr. John James Thomson" a question about cigars, and Mr. John James is made to answer, "I never saw any cigar on board except a cask of claret belonging to the captain!" This calls to mind Sir Boyle Roche's celebrated dictum "that no man can be in two places at once except a bird." Another amusing blunder occurred a week ago in the *Indian Statesman* when it reported the opening game at foot-ball. "Goal" is spelt "gaol" all through the report, so that Mr. Peile's friends were probably alarmed to learn on the authority of a public journal that he had made a magnificent run into gaol, and they must have hoped that he would be able to run out of durance as magnificently as he seemed to have run into it. O these Printer's Devils! "Angels," quotha? "Devil," and nothing but devil, is the word.

IT is with reluctance that I allude to a subject to which my attention was drawn the other morning while I was walking across the maidan. I could scarcely have believed what I saw, but unfortunately the fact was only too patent, that certain buffalo-keepers were feeding their buffaloes upon stable and other ordure. What a disgusting thought for milk-takers! It is enough to drive people to keep their own cows! In cantonments up-country cowkeepers are placed under a very rigid Cantonment Act, and if they were caught feeding their animals in this way, they would not only be fined but have their cattle confiscated. If some such stringent measures would teach buffalo-keepers in Bombay to refrain from a disgusting practice like that which I have alluded to, I would not grudge to see them put in force. I notice that on Thursday last Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee had a Hindoo before him who was charged with feeding or permitting to be fed animals with stable refuse. The man was convicted and fined five rupees, which I can hardly consider to be a punishment severe enough.

I HEAR of an amusing Parsee love affair. About a month ago a young Parsee gentleman's parents wished to see him married, and he was introduced to a young and fairish-looking girl. He rather liked her on the whole, and did not object to being betrothed. When the day of the marriage arrived he wished to look at his bride. What was his astonishment to find, not the impersonation of Guzerathee youth and beauty that he expected, but a woman well on to forty, and lame and ugly to boot! He protested that this was not the lady whom he had been betrothed to; but his affectionate parents persisted that she was; not only this, but all the relatives of the parents swarmed round him and screamed that she was, and bobbed their hats in his face with such vehemence that he believed he must have been dreaming, and allowed the ceremony to proceed. I believe, however, he must often have sighed for the love of his dream. His fate reminds me of Christopher Sly, only that he is unfortunate where Sly was fortunate. "For God's sake, a pot of small ale," quoth Christopher when he awoke from his drunken sleep, but he was pursuaded that he was a Lord. Poor Hormusjee began with thinking himself the happiest of men when he was betrothed; but, alas! after all he found himself only with a "pot o' the smallest ale."

COME, all ye lovers of sport, join with me in mourning. Bring yew and cypress with you, and comport yourselves in the sorrowful ways of grief. Do you ask why I thus call upon you? Know ye not that Tennent, our Stag, our Deer-foot, and the Glorious of the Parsees, has left these shores by that bearer from us of so many that we respect and like—the mail? Do I see tears stand in your eyes like pearls in shape, but diamonds in their brightness? Alas! it is too true! Tennent left us yesterday. In the absence of friends it is pleasant to speak of their deeds. Therefore let us talk of Tennent. At cricket who had a quicker foot between the wickets? Who more sharp at long leg? Who played a steadier, prettier bat? At sports who could pluck the bays from him? At football, whose compasses measured ground more quickly than Tennent's? Who smarter at picking up the leathern sphere and rushing with it to goal

"Swifter than arrow from the Tartar's bow!"

Who raised more enthusiasm in spectators while he made his rushes? Who more fortunate in obtaining a hearty, "Go it, Wullie!" from that stout, warm-faced gentleman whose familiar form a jealous steamer has also snatched away from us? Who more happy in gaining the admiration of the ladies for his agility? True, he did not start the Football Club—we have to thank Dyce Nicol, Murray, and other kindred spirits for that—but I cannot, and you cannot, imagine what the Football contests would have been had Tennent not been Tennent. Now thy conspicuous luminaries are Peile and Murray; but for the planet that has temporarily blinked, let us once more heave a sigh. You that be in the mournful mood, weep for your Hippomenes departed; and you whose buoyant hopes doth overcome the pressure of the present grief, betake yourselves to a distance where your mordant chorus, "Wull he no come back again?" may not break harshly on our ears.

NOTWITHSTANDING the existence of the *Chame-*leon last number of which, I think, is very feeble, the first article especially so, the writer having apparently no clear idea about the services, and writing as if it were news to the world that certain men have succeeded by doing their duty—the magazine literature in this country is astonishingly scanty, and it is to learn that Mr. Stocqueler is about to bring out "The Oriental" with the assistance of several able writers. In it I believe that Eastern and Indian politics will be intelligently discussed; literature respecting Indian social topics judiciously selected; and fiction with an oriental tinge well written and fresh. All this is guaranteed by the great experience of Mr. Stocqueler in the East. Freshness in the tales will be a welcome guest to Indians, who of late have been nauseated with one type of fiction in which the same old topics—the Collector's bunga low, the Spin, cutcherry, the valiant pig, Lieutenant Perfect—recur again and again in slightly different dresses, according to the limited fancy of the story-teller. Stories like "The Pundrapore Residency," picturesque and exciting, appear but seldom, but how much they are appreciated simply for their quality of being different from the common hack Indian story, is shown by the fact that the "Pundrapore Residency" was quoted from *Blackwood* in almost every newspaper in India. By the way, speaking of that particular story, I hear that its author will have another one in the first number of the "Oriental." In securing contributors of the ability of Mr. Allardyce, Mr. Stocqueler will be doing precisely what will guarantee a wide circulation for his magazine. From Mr. Stocqueler himself, notwithstanding that much of his time will be taken up with the duties of editing, I expect that I shall see some of those interesting reminiscences which his experience and ability fit him so admirably to relate. Many Indians who knew Mr. Stocqueler years ago will join me in wishing success to the "Oriental." He is a veteran now, but of him it cannot be said "he lags superfluous on the stage."

AMID the pomp of groves and garniture of fields, far north up in Rajpootana, there lived about fifteen years ago a very cunning old tiger. He measured at his funeral, 12 feet 4 inches in length and was proportionally broad; he was a first-rate one to "spring" when not gorged by bullock. He *was* a rogue, and the whole tenor of his life from the day of his birth to the time when a 12-bore spherical entered into his hide was base. As to his "spring" he was *facile princeps* of all the tigers in Rajpootana—he, like some men we are told of, was born to greatness, and his greatness consisted in "springing"; also eating man and bullock. Having ascertained the country villa wherein he resided, a very architectural hole in the scarp of a rock, three archi… bold sportsmen, Mr. Curry, Mr. Rice, keen and … gumalow Muchie, started after him and Mr. B… nes of the rich unfolding morn" before the "… stupendous crag that held had broken over t… the arms of Morpheus. his tawny person, lapped i… Pushing themselves in the most advantageous position for a shot, and their beaters up trees, these three gallant sportsmen awaited the rush of the huge brute, while one of the shikaries lit a fire of leaves and sticks at the entrance of the cave. They had not to wait long; the fumes of the smoke from the fire soon turned him out of his fastness. He broke with a roar—a perfect vision of seraphic beauty such as the eye of man had seldom seen. When Mr. Curry and Mr. Bumalow Muchie both fired, their shots must have both taken effect, judging from the hideous contortions of his fine open countenance. He proceeded to the spot where Mr. Rice was posted, when on perceiving a beater seated high up in a tree he gave a tremendous "spring" into the tree, pulling the beater down and killing him on the spot. Mr. Rice then gave him his *quietus*, and "there he lay like mighty Cæsar dead and turned to clay." The height of the spring was then measured, when it was discovered that the bough whereon the beater was sitting measured exactly 24 feet from the ground. The country round about the tree was perfectly flat for a considerable distance, and the height of the "spring" was measured by the same piece of string that took the length of the tiger.

AN aspiring young Hindoo has addressed me thus:—European *Tatler* very good, but native *Tatler* very better, and Hindoo *Tatler* very best. Rommanye Rye know about Pythagoras and other goras and guddas, but what he know about native animal? Darwin make Max Muller, Romanny Rye, and Hunnuman all one jât: tail or no tail, all same caste. Darwin very great philosopher, he know monkey when he see him. Fitzjames Stephens, he too philosopher; make laws in legislative council and forget his own religion, make religion of inhumanity and grizly confession of faith. All English philosophers make very much go-a-head. Temple go England, he too promote to rank of philosopher; he very much philosopher in the temple of fame. Just the same as our Sattara temple in river Cristna. Who make pooja to Temple? Every Hindoo orthodox make pooja, but Temple must have Brama in the belly. Finance Temple very good, every Temple make finance. My Sattara Temple in Crishna make much finance. Bengal *Englishman* he very good, make much philosophy about Campbell. You know Campbell? He philosopher same as Darwin; make much go-ahead and show how Ass Coll make High Court Judge. He not make talk about the tail. That is the true philosophy. He prove the rule and trace the pedigree more better than Darwin. Campbell shew Bishop of Calcutta and poor Sonthal one brother twins. That is more easy to understand than philosophy of Darwin. Darwin say one *Moneres generatio spontanea*, then he come *Ameeba*, then *Prosimia*, then *Menocerva*, then *gorilla*, then *Pithecanthropus*, then Rommany Rye. I say never can be in Hindoo philosophy. Many European philosophers in Calcutta, but not in Bombay. Bombay got prophet, which is more better, because prophet not go-a-head. In Hindoo no prophet. One Parsee prophet in Bora Bazaar tell municipal fortune. He use one quizzy glass and he tell forty-five Parsee municipal corporation. Mr. Tucker must be great prophet—President of yellow foot-ball club. Prophet very good, but make disturb. I like philosopher more better. All English philosopher make *tamasha*, proper fun, no humbug. Hindoo philosopher very ancient rare, scarce in these days, but Elphinstone College now make English philosopher out of Hindoo *muttee*—that is good. Philosopher he pay his way or somebody pay for him, but who pay for prophet? My father send me to Bombay to learn English; my *gaum* Sattara. I come here now six months. I want F, E, A; B, A; M, A, and all A. Why these honours finish with A? Must begin with A and finish with Z, that is Mr. Barrett's order. This must be philosophy too. If my nusseeb to take F, E, A, this year, then I give you native *Tatler* discourse, much and very pleasant. Bombay bad place; people make river in the mountain of Vehar. But why not make river from Parell to Bandstand. Then you see Hindoo tamasha proper making life, building temple in the *Nuddee* and making tom-tom in the Brahmin's souls every night till 2 A.M. and marry all the unespoused widows to Bombay aspiring philosopher. If widow never marry, then how monkey have descent from man. This is the puzzling too much for Hindoo boy, aged 18, English scholar, aspiring F, E, A. All Elphinstone Professor dumfoundered for ever more. I want to tell something how the Bawa cat the mango in Back Bay and burn the stone. This also a new philosophy, but cannot go a-head too far. My *Tatler* too long this time, but how you like it? English *Tatler* very good, but Hindoo *Tatler* cream, cream, no sour milk in Hindoo *Tatler*.

THE JAPANESE NEWSPAPER IN LONDON.—The first number of the long-expected native Japanese newspaper, to be published weekly in London, to give the Japanese in Japan the impressions of their countrymen abroad in regard to the morals, manners, religion, science, and civilization of the Western nations, has appeared. It is a neatly-printed paper of eight pages, and is illustrated with wood engravings that have appeared in other periodicals. The characters used are Chinese, enough Japanese in *Katakana* being added to act as hooks and eyes to the general Chinese dress in which the subjects appear. The first number contains the salutation and prospectus, a portrait of the late Emperor Napoleon with a sketch of his life and death, a picture of Windsor Castle, and Niagara Fall; these are accompanied by appropriate letter-press descriptions. There is also a picture of the Tuileries in Paris, articles on the education and criminal statistics of England, illustrated advertisements, and a short attempt at romanizing the Japanese.—*Madras Mail.*

INDIA FI…
HOUSE OF …

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE … GAZETTE.]

(Concluded from yesterday's Gazette.)

The Chairman—As to the relations between the Secretary of State and Governor-General, do you consider that they admit of efficient control by the Secretary of State in Council over the Governor General?—I do. I think under present circumstances the Secretary of State in Council exercises a very proper control over the Governor-General in Council. Semi-official communications go on between the Secretary of State and the Governor-General, but these communications are only in the way of preparing and smoothing the way for any particular arrangement.

They are an interchange of opinion merely?—Yes; for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the two are difficult questions. Irrespective of these semi-official communications, if I as Governor-General was entering upon any new field, or in some difficult matter, and if I wished to know whether the Secretary of State would approve of it, I would write to him semi-officially, and if I saw from the tenor of his answer that he was inclined to take it up, it would be an encouragement to me to go on; but if I found that he was adverse to it, then I should probably let it alone.

Has any change taken place in recent years in the extent of the information given by the Governor-General to the Secretary of State in comparison with what was given by the Court of Directors?—If we come to minutes I would say there was not the same minute details passing between the Secretary of State in Council and the Governor-General as formerly. But in all important communications these are more precise and more valuable than on former occasions.

In what respect?—In the olden times, as described by Sir Charles Trevelyan, very minute information was prepared and sent home, but it was of no practical use. The documents were put merely into the archives. Sir Charles Trevelyan described it as a system which had grown up with our mercantile system. The communications, as far as the public advantage can go, are as efficient as they can well be. Where anything goes wrong, it arises from accidental causes.

With regard to the revenue, are all the changes which are contemplated submitted for consideration in England before they are given effect to in India?—All of importance. But where it was a change of system in which changes one way were balanced by changes another and no addition made to the expenditure, the changes would not be sent home for confirmation, but would be merely intimated to the Secretary of State.

With regard to the proceedings of the Secretary of State's Council, do you consider that when the papers come, the Council exercises any influence?—I consider that the Council exercises a great deal of control.

In what way?—Where the Council have not the initiative the proceedings are all carried on under the name and authority of the Secretary of State. The Council is divided into departments, and there are committees who look after these departments. The papers are examined by the secretary of these departments. Every member of committee is supposed to read these papers, and make themselves masters of them. The committee then meet and consult and come to a conclusion, and an answer is drafted by the secretary. If the secretary has doubts as to the propriety of the decision of the committee, he has power, to go to the Secretary of State himself … metimes send for the committee, and talk over the matter, and the Secretary of State would so… would come the chairman, or some member of the comm… would come he would have it out in his own room, and he… cil had to a conclusion, or have it modified. Then it … ing the before the Council, and every member of the C… ing is an opportunity of reading the papers and discus… merits of them in the Council. So that everyth… most fully gone into by the Council. If any mistakes or errors arose, they arose from other causes.

During all the time you were in the Council, do you recollect whether there was any serious discussion on the extent of the expenditure or grounds of expenditure?—I remember that the question of the Godavery was very much discussed. There was a great difference of opinion. When the Permanent Settlement was discussed for two or three months we had a special committee of every man in the Council who was supposed to have a special knowledge of the subject.

The evidence we have received is that very rarely was there any difference of opinion?

Lord Lawrence—Do you mean in the way of recording dissents?

The Chairman—Yes.

Lord Lawrence—Dissents are not often recorded for reasons which are obvious to every gentleman.

During what years were you in the Council?—From the beginning of 1859 to the end of 1863.

From a statement supplied to us of the dissents from 1858 to 1864 it would seem that the only subjects on which dissents were recorded by some of the members of committee related to the establishment for India of a British regiment of cavalry and infantry, and the expense of Queen's calets while at Sandhurst?—My answer to that statement of dissents would be this, that it would be extremely unfair to measure the value of the Council by the number of the dissents they recorded. It was only in extreme cases that a man would wish to place on record his difference of opinion from the majority of the Council. Where the Council is of real value to the Secretary of State is in this: A councillor would go to him and talk a matter over with him and get him to send for other men, and get the whole matter discussed in his presence. I recollect that Sir Charles Wood sat through a discussion with five or six of us, and he put a man of one view against a man of another, and heard the discussion out.

Then the value of the Council is rather in assisting in forming opinion than in formal acts?—Yes. The Council could only restrain the Secretary of State in one way, and that was in matters of finance.

Do you think that the Council apply themselves actively and continuously to the examination of all the steps and proceedings of the Government of India?—I think the great majority do. A great deal must depend on the Secretary of State himself: I mean as to the way in which he consults his Council.

And of that mode of proceeding there would be no official record?—There would be no official record, but the Council would know all about it.

Is any record kept of the proceedings of the committee?—There is a copy of the letter laid before it, and there would be the suggested emendations, but there would be nothing of the argument reduced into a precis.

Do you think that the views of the members of the Council were influenced by the fact that in your time that the members of the Council were drawn from the members of the public service?—In my time every man, except Sir Charles Mills, had been in India. I don't think the fact you mention had much practical influence one way or the other. I think it would be desirable to have any eminent man who would be willing to serve in the Council, but non-official members would not think it worth their while to go upon it. They would not thank you for it. I remember Sir Charles Wood mentioning that he offered an appointment in the Council to two men who had not been in the service, and they declined it.

For controlling railways and matters of that kind, would it not be desirable to have men brought up in business in the Council?—I do not think such a man would help to control the expenditure. On the contrary, I am rather inclined to think he would increase the expenditure. I do not mean that he would go in for expenditure for the sake of expenditure; but I mean it would be his line. Take one case. In Lord Salisbury's Secretaryship of State he was very much pressed by the merchants of Manchester to have a line of railway surveyed between Rangoon and the borders of China. As Governor-General I should have thought it a most monstrous thing to do anything of the kind. First of all it would cost an extraordinary sum, and secondly, there would be the greatest difficulty in taking care of it when made. You would want an army to hold the one end of it, and to guard it all along. These things don't strike the imagination of mercantile men. It is very difficult to get a man of standing and position to change his views.

Take another illustration: The commercial view of employing a person would be to pay him for his services, and when he had ceased to labour, then you would cease to pay him. But the official view is never to pay a person fully for his services, but to construct some elaborate system for paying him after he is done with his work during that part of his life when he does not perform any services?—I do not think it would turn out to your advantage to substitute the commercial for the official view. In the illustration you give me, it seems to me that the one practice is suited to private practice, and the other is suited to official arrangements.

But the Railway Companies being guided by the commercial view succeed in carrying on their undertakings on the commercial principle, pay people for their services, while the Government of India has constructed an elaborate corps of engineers with all the attributes of a Government service?—My answer to that would be two-fold: First, I don't think that in point of fact that the arrangements connected with these railways costing 100 millions sterling have been economical. On the contrary the railways have been constructed most extravagantly. If they could be made over again, they could be made for 2-3rds of the money. It is notorious among every class, and even I heard talk of it, that the railways have been extravagantly made. I have heard railway authorities of the highest and the lowest ranks talk of it, and Englishmen both in and out of the service: and more than that I have heard some of their own engineers say so. Then, with regard to employing men, and paying them well and getting rid of them when the work is done, that seems to be the obvious course when the work on a private undertaking ceases; but with Government, when one work is done another commences. The whole country of India is of such a character, and has been so denuded of works of all kinds, that you might go on for a hundred years undertaking works of various kinds and descriptions. Government does not pay its engineers so well as civil engineers would be paid, but you help that out by giving them a pension. It seems to me that, bearing this in mind, that every now and then you may get a man whom you would not have. The Government system is more economical. But, whether it is more economical or not, I submit you cannot get on without something of the kind. In this country you can always lay your hand on the men you want, but it is otherwise in India. No man of considerable mark in England would go out to India and work for the Government for a smaller salary.

Some question, then followed on the relation of the Governor-General to his own Council. Lord Lawrence explained that relation; after which the Committee adjourned.

requesting His … appear again for examination on the Friday …

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 18.

The Committee … Mr. Ayrton presiding. Lord Lawrence … examined. In reply to questions by the Chairman he said:—He recollected that some time ago the Government determined that there should be a large area of uncultivated lands on such terms that they might be free from any future claims for revenue, and that had been acted upon to a considerable extent. If a permanent settlement of cultivated land was made public interests to be cared for in the shape of a land revenue, natives ought to be allowed to purchase land under the same circumstances. The land might be altered so as to meet the views of the natives. The price fixed for the purchase was too small. It would be better to lay down a rate which would represent the real value of the land, some portions of which were of little or no value. Waste land had come into cultivation in proportion to the increase of the population. In Assam there were lands which would be of little use for a century to come. The noble Lord then pointed out what he considered the existing relations between the Governor-General and the Legislative Council with respect to finance. There would be a general disposition in the Council to accept a representation of the Governor-General as to the necessity of raising a sum of money by any tax or by a particular tax. They would exercise their own judgment on the subject. They would consider whether it was politic to impose a tax at all or to increase a tax. They were in the habit of criticising the expenditure. Of late an account of the receipts and expenditure had been published quarterly. There was a sufficient element for investigating all the details relating to the finances. If the outside element was increased it might lead to complications. He did not see that any benefit would arise from an increase of the number of the members of the Legislative Council. It was desirable to get as large an amount of information collected in the Executive Council as possible. With regard to expenditure there were rules for enforcing on subordinate governments submission of permanent expenditure. He did not consider that the local Governments had the right to submit matters on which they entertained particular opinions to the Secretary of State. As a rule the matter ought to be referred to the Governor-General. With regard to the expenditure on works a discretion was left to the local Government. The Governor of Bombay had ordered works without any reference to the Governor-General up to a certain amount. In some cases the cost considerably exceeded the estimate in consequence of the matter not having been fully considered or from delay. If the rules presented for the local Government were properly carried out there would be a sufficient check on their expenditure. He did not think any benefit would arise from enlarging the local Governments. If they consisted of efficient men, the smaller the number the better. They ought to consist of men well acquainted with India. The Governors of the provinces ought to be subordinate to the Governor-General and to obey him. He did not think it necessary to give any special military character to the frontiers of the Governments, and thought it would be better to allow them to remain as they were at present. It was impossible to lay down any exact rule as to the strength of the army, English and native. An opinion prevailed that the proper number was 70,000 or 75,000. When he went out the strength of the army was about 67,000 men. He considered that the necessary English strength ought to be 60,000, and that it would not be safe to reduce the number below that. When a native army of about 130,000 men, the number might be reduced by 10,000, but he did not consider it desirable to do so. When it was necessary to send troops to Abyssinia, the men were not spared without considerable difficulty. With respect to the question of keeping a separate frontier force, he thought that the present system ought to be continued. There would not be any benefit in wielding the different … into one. He thought the adoption of such a course would be very … could only be done by the appointment of a military officer who would completely overshadow the Governor, and great inconvenience, in a civil point of view, might be caused to the Governments of Madras and Bombay. He had directed his attention to the organization of the local army since the disturbances in India, and was entirely in favour of it, believing it to be far better than the old system. In a financial point of view it was very superior to the old system and more efficient. Almost all the changes which had been made from time to time had been made to the advantage of the army. The present system was based on the old irregular system and was very efficient. Under the irregular system the men had a great deal to do, and the officers were well and fully employed. He had considered the effect of the scale of promotions in the staff on the expenditure of India, and was of opinion that it might be, and ought to be, retrenched. The number ought to be settled down and not to exceed a certain number. The selection of the Staff Corps was, to a certain extent, a selection by patronage. The matter was one of considerable difficulty. He believed the cases had occurred in which officers had been selected without qualification, allowing them afterwards to qualify themselves, and considered that a great abuse. He thought the qualification ought to be acquired before nomination, but it was sometimes very difficult to get an officer. If the conditions for the staff were made too stringent many young officers would not offer themselves. The expense on military works when he was in India was very considerable—and in general he thought it has been properly supervised and checked. No doubt there had been some abuses. The civil Government could control the expenditure if it thought fit to do so, but it should be remembered that the military influence was very great, and more especially in England. The military member of the Council was bound to consider the financial question in cases of military expenditure. With respect to housing the troops, it was at one time thought that they were badly treated and badly housed. The matter was strongly pressed upon the military authorities, and time after time new barracks were erected, and a great improvement had taken place on the general arrangements for housing the troops. The question of the expenditure on the barracks was fully considered, and on the whole he considered it satisfactory. When the question of railways was under consideration it was stated that the troops could be removed at a cheaper rate than formerly, and great facilities had been afforded for their removal. Formerly all burdens for the army were carried by cattle, but the number had been greatly diminished and it was necessary—in a commissariat point of view—to keep up a large commissariat establishment. With respect to the Governor-General taking a large part in the management of the Bengal army he did not think that he took an active part in it. He did not see that any new arrangements were necessary for securing a more efficient control of the military expenditure. Great difficulty was experienced during the time he was Governor-General in reducing the number of men. The feeling at home was that they did not know what to do with the troops, and it was necessary to prove the case over and over again before consent was given to any reduction. He should have considered it wrong to saddle the country with their expense. He had no fear of any insurrection, because with 60,000 troops, if an insurrection were to take place, it would be put down before it could spread to any extent. He considered irrigation in India of great importance, and was in favour of its extension; and although some mistakes might have occurred, he felt satisfied that the construction of canals had conferred great benefits on India, and in support of his opinion read several reports bearing on the subject. Great portions of waste lands had been brought into cultivation entirely by means of the system of irrigation which had been pursued. He thought that works of all kind ought to be undertaken by the Government. When such works were undertaken by companies, they generally failed to prove satisfactory. It was to the interest of the State to construct these works, which were certain eventually to be successful and to pay for the money expended. The Government were able to wait for returns, but that was not the case with companies, the members of which looked to quick dividends. He did not see any objection to landowners making a canal for their own use, because it was an advantage to them and secured to the Government a certain amount of land revenue. It was desirable to assist such persons with capital for the purpose of completing works of the description. He approved of the policy of the Government in re-purchasing the Orissa canal after grants had been made to the company. No more money was paid to them than they had actually expended. Since that time efficient steps had been taken to extend the system of irrigation, and he had no doubt that the result will be satisfactory. He considered that the arrangement had been beneficent both to the finances of India and to the public.

DWELLING IN STABLES.—Yesterday at the weekly meeting of the Marylebone Vestry, Dr. Whitmore, medical officer of health, presented his monthly report as to the health and sanitary condition of that parish. After congratulation as to the low state of mortality which had prevailed during the month of May, and stating that in no corresponding period of time since the Metropolis Local Management Act came into operation (January, 1856) had St. Marylebone been so free from contagious and epidemic diseases as during the last three or four months, Dr. Whitmore proceeded to point out the dangers to which persons living over stables in mews are exposed. He observes:—"The details of the lamentable fire which occurred a very short time ago in Grosvenor-mews not merely show the risk and danger to which those persons are exposed who live over stables, and in close proximity to hay-lofts, but suggest also for consideration the very important question, —are such dwelling-places healthy? Each of the 128 mews in Marylebone contains an average of from 12 to 15 stables, the lofts of which, with but very few exceptions, are in part occupied by human beings. At a most moderate calculation the number of persons so located in the parish cannot be less than 4,000, while the horses beneath them are double that amount. As a general rule the staircase leading to the dwelling-rooms springs directly from the stable, so that when the room doors are open there is nothing whatever to keep out of them the close and vitiated atmosphere of the stable, which, it will be readily understood, becomes in warm weather most offensive, and, in a sanitary point of view, objectionable to the highest degree. To open the window under these circumstances affords but little or no benefit, for this reason that the manure pit is either immediately beneath or not far off." Dr. Whitmore, however, points out that although it might reasonably be expected persons living under such unfavourable conditions would suffer in health, such, however, is not the case in Marylebone. They are in no degree more subject to fever or other contagious diseases than other inhabitants of the parish, and certainly not so much as the poorer classes generally. This is explained by the fact that the class of persons living in our West End mews suffer little or no privations, but enjoy a fair share of the necessaries and comforts of life, and are thereby able to resist malarious influences.—*Times.*

HIGH COURT.—5TH JULY.

[Before the Hon Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

306-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—… alias Ayesabaee v Moolla Nutha and … Tyabjee and Sayani. (Part heard).

235-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Gopaldas Mooljee v Sitaram Abba—No appearance.

352-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Vella Veerjee v Mooljee Premjee.

468-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Sorabjee Rustomjee and another v Sonabai, &c, and another—Manisty and Fletcher.

634-72—Hearn Cleveland and Peile—Joosub Jaffer Wydna v Cristnajee Nagraj and others—Dallas and Lynch.

216-72—Jefferson and Payne—Hajee Vurreen Hajee &c. and others v Khoja Meerally Dhurrumsey and another.

247-72—Jefferson and Payne—Hajee Vurreen Hajee &c. and others v Nanbai, widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

157-72—Dallas and Lynch—Ragoo Balloo v Ballajee Bhugwantrao and others—Tyabjee and Sayani. (Part heard).

615-72—Ghandibhoy—Navarbai widow and others v Curseljee Dosabhoy—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile. (Part heard).

543-72—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Rose Mary DeGa and others v Anne Pennel and others.—Dallas and Lynch.

405-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Thucker Lucka Lowa v A Dosabhoy Moonshi—Janardhun.

291-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Thucker Ludha Lowa v Chundrabhagabai—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

55-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Jadawbai, widow, v Manocchund Lobchund—Dallas and Lynch.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP SANSPARRIL, 1,180 tons, Captain T. Purdy, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE SHIP ATLANTIC, 1,709 tons, Captain G. O. Mellin, will sail to-day in ballast for Calcutta.

THE BARQUE PRINCESS BEATRICE, 341 tons, Captain J. J. Ormston, will sail to-day in ballast for Colombo.

THE BARQUE RAPIDE, 548 tons, Captain F. G. Peterson, will sail to-day for Falmouth with a cargo of 3,479 bales cotton, 50 lbs. coffee, and sundries.

THE SHIP FRIGA, 1,134 tons, Captain E. Crawford, will sail to-day for Havre, with a cargo of 6,907 bales cotton, 168 cwts. hemp, 749 cwts. linseed, 130 cwts. horns, and 13 dozen curacao wine.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. KURRACHEE, 510 tons, Captain G. Beyts, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (July 1st) with a cargo of 50 bags seed and 3 cases machinery, and three deck passengers.

THE S. S. JOHN ADAMSON, 1,091 tons, Captain J. S. Gaine, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Liverpool (May 31st), calling at Port Said and Suez, via the Canal, with a cargo of 163 bales yarns, 212 cases cotton, 6 hogsheads and 63 cases wine, 6 packages effects, 1 case linens, 2 casks brushes, 2 boxes wearing-apparel, 5 cases medicine, 150 boxes soap, 1 case dusting machine, 1 case alpaca, 1 case thread, 10 cases cutlery, 5 cases locks, 50 kegs lead-ore, 11 packages leather, 2,104 bars iron, 140 bundles iron, 18 casks … 1 cask carbonate of potash, 1 case … 40 cases hardware … olive oil, … 6 boxes bedstead, 1 case umbrellas, 13 cases machinery, 1 case bobbins, 2 cases India rubber, 1 cask files, 112 packages machinery, 16 cases iron safes, 13 packages woollens, 6 bales twine, 100 casks flour, 3 cases cord-clothing, 51 cases tobacco, 10 cases slates, 9 packages papers, 2 casks blacking, 50 kegs soda, 12 drums caustic soda, 3 cases grindstones, 6 cases lead, 3 casks and 14 ingots hardware and white metal, 1 bar steel, 2 cases stationery, 7 cases sewing machines, 10 bales, red twist, 2 packages skins, 12 pairs bellows, 49 plates iron, 1 case spectacles, 748 iron pipes, 100 drums linseed oil, 125 kegs nails, 10 casks earthenware, 1,875 packages merchandise, 588 tons coals, and 3 packages transhipment for different ports. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		JULY.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
7 28 m	2 6	Saturday 5	0 47 m	4 1
8 55 a	2 11		1 13 a	1 2
8 32 m	3 4		1 38 m	3 9
7 53 a	2 9	Sunday 6	2 20 a	1 2
9 29 m	4 6		2 31 m	5 8
8 41 a	2 11	Monday 7	3 17 a	1 5
10 16 m	5 8		3 18 m	6 9
9 35 a	3 5	Tuesday 8	4 9 a	1 11
11 1 m	6 6		4 3 m	7 8
10 26 a	3 10	Wednesday ... 9	4 56 a	2 4
11 44 m	7 1		4 52 m	8 3
11 17 a	4 6	Thursday 10	5 42 a	3 0
.....	.....		5 38 m	8 7
0 23 a	7 5	Friday 11	6 15 a	3 9

Moon—Full, 10th, 11h. 23m. A. M.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Behar, Captain W. S. Dundas, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail, general cargo, and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Lieutenant A. E. Cotton and Mr. J. W. Evans.

For Venice—Mr. M. Mull, child and European female servant, Dr. F. Maynard, Mr. W. M. Tennent, and Mr. F. W. Abel.

For Brindisi—Mr. G. H. P. Evans.

For Suez—Mr. Mahomed Nubbee Khan and one deck passenger.

For Aden—Mr. Besgin.

IMPORTANT DECISION ON AUTHORITY OF THE HIGH COURT TO REJECT WRITTEN STATEMENTS.

KESSOWJEE NAIK AND ANOTHER V. NUSSERWANJEE ARDASSER WADIA.

THIS was a summons taken out before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent by the plaintiffs, calling upon the defendant to show cause why the written statement which he had filed, in answer to the plaint in this suit, should not be rejected and taken off the file and returned to the defendant, on the ground that it contained matter irrelevant to this suit; or why at least the first and second paragraphs thereof should not be expunged. The Hon. Mr. Scoble, the Advocate-General, on Thursday last appeared to support the summons, and Mr. Anstey was instructed on behalf of the defendant. The summons was dated the 27th June last, and it appeared that on the previous day a notice, which was annexed to the summons, had been addressed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, the plaintiffs' attorneys, to Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, the defendant's attorneys, which notice set forth that the written statement in question contained a great deal of matter which was not only irrelevant, but was scandalous and most improper, and called upon the defendant's attorneys either to consent to a judge's order for the said written statement to be taken off the file, or that at least the matter complained of should be expunged therefrom. The defendant's attorneys replied on the same day declining to consent to the above request. The application was made under section 124 of the Civil Procedure Code, which is as follows:—"124. If it shall appear to the Court that any written statement presented by or on behalf of a party, whether the same have been spontaneously tendered, or have been called for by the Court, is argumentative or unnecessarily prolix, or that it contains matter irrelevant to the suit, the Court may reject the same and return it to the party with the order of rejection endorsed thereon, and it shall not be competent to a party, whose written statement has been rejected for any of these causes, to present another written statement, unless it shall be expressly called for or allowed by the Court." Mr. Anstey, in showing cause against the summons, contended that the Court had not jurisdiction in the matter, and that if it had, this was not a case in which the Court would exercise it. As to the first point Mr. Anstey contended that the Court loses the opportunity contemplated by the Code of rejecting written statements if it did not see the document when it was tendered, and, according to the practice of this Court, the written statements are not shown to the Judge before they are filed with the Prothonotary. And on the second point, he submitted that the written statement of his client did not contain matter which was irrelevant to the suit, and that the Court had no power under

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(*Overland China Mail*, June 7.)

JAPAN.

...TIVE paper states that 382 Japanese students are ...g in Europe, Americe, and China. The Yoko... ...ces took place on the 14th, 15th, and 16th ...nly one person was killed and two wounded ...rning of the Mikado's palace at Yedo. 500 ...re burned down at Osaka on the 9th ult. ...still used to make prisoners confess in the ...gaol. The late ministers of finance, Inoye ...d Shibasawa, have published a memorandum ...ing the finances of the Empire to be in a deplo... ...ition. Their assertions are, however, denied ...thority. Five women and a boy have been ...e falling of the roof of the Takasima col... ...e Chinese settled in Japan seem to be unpo... ...y railroad schemes are being projected at ...o and Osaka. The English Government ...ed with a Sydney firm to supply coal to its ...ed in Japan. The latest natural curiosities ...n Japan are a monster crab containing ...n its interior, and a gigantic seal 9 ft. 1 in. ...ighing 1,916 lbs. The Kioto exhibition has ...sful that it is to remain open 30 days ...riginally intended. Captain Chesterman ...ap has been dismissed his ship and had ...cancelled for gross misconduct while in ...e vessel. All riots have been put down. ...s case is still under discussion between ...and Peruvian representatives. The Japa... ...ious to get rid o. the ex-territoriality ...the treaties and proposed to adopt the *Code*

CHINA.

...-laden steamer Drummond Castle, Shanghai ..., was totally lost on the Chusan Group on ... All hands were saved by the Ping-on and ...lamis. Hankow tea market was opened on ... The Peking authorities are again discussing ...to put down opium smoking. Mr. Halket, ...t of the Shanghai Customs, has been sentenced ...ars' imprisonment for embezzling the Customs ...he steamers Ulysses, Agamemnon, and Vene... ...tarted for home with new season's teas, the ...eing about four days ahead. There is no news ...ortance from Tientsin or Peking. Reports of ...er outbreak at the former place were in circula... ...but turned out to be unfounded. Efforts are ...g made by the Shanghai and Ningpo mandarins to ...ent frauds on the part of native silkmen. Recent ...ng Gazettes refer to Yunnan as perfectly tranquil... The people of the Chekiang province are com...g of drought. H. M. ships Ringdove, Salamis, ...s, Rinaldo and Thistls, and the U. S. war vessels ...ord, Iroquois, Monocacy and Palos were at Shan... on the 3rd May. Mr. G. W. Caine, late H. M. ...nsul at Hankow and ... accused of grave irregularities ...is accounts, has been ...rrested at Sydney, and is now ...his way to Shanghai to undergo his trial.

HONKONG, CANTON AND MACAO.

The Home Government has refused to sanction any expenditure from the special fund towards the erection of lighthouses. The Hon. Chief Justice Smale was married on Saturday, 31st ult., at St. John's Cathedral, to Miss Clara Janson. H. E. the Governor gave a ball on the 29th May, in honour of Her Majesty's birthday. The German barque Rebecca has brought on to Hongkong five of the crew of the schooner Defiance of Sydney, N. S. W., wrecked on 25th January last. Two Chinese junks are being fitted with engines and twin screws at the Victoria Foundry. A meeting of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. was held on the 26th ult., when certain changes were made in the rules as to the number of shares to be represented at extraordinary and general meetings. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have liberally borne half the loss incurred by Messrs Sander & Co., by the frauds of the broker Konig. Mr Max. Reese, assistant in the firm of Messrs Arnhold, Karberg & Co., committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol on the 30th ult. Telegraphic communication with Europe by both routes is now restored. It is said that new Chinese arsenals are to be established at Canton and Chefoo. A Chinese Company to work the Kwan-tung coal mines is talked of.

THE CHARGE OF LIBEL AGAINST MR. PLIMSOLL.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, June 13)

THE charge of libel against Mr. Plimsoll, M.P., came before the Court of Queen's Bench on Wednesday, before Mr. Justice Blackburn, Mr. Justice Quain, and Mr. Justice Archibald. It will be remembered that some weeks ago Mr. Norwood, M.P., obtained a rule against Mr. Plimsoll, M.P., calling upon him to show cause why a criminal information should not be granted against him for an alleged libel contained in his book entitled "Our Seamen." On Wednesday Mr. Serjeant Parry appeared to show cause against the rule, and he said it had never been alleged that Mr. Plimsoll was animated by private or personal malice against Mr. Norwood. The whole of the book was a public discussion of public matters. Mr. Plimsoll had no desire to shrink from the responsibility of such of its statements as he conscientiously believed to be correct. Mr. Serjeant Parry then proceeded to refer to the case of the Livonia, which belonged to Mr. Norwood, and which was lost at sea. With respect to that ship, Mr. Plimsoll's simple statement had been that the Livonia was sent to sea overloaded, and that statement he was prepared to prove by the affidavits of those who actually saw the vessel, and the opinions of other persons who were well able to judge as to what was the proper loading of a vessel. Mr. Serjeant Parry submitted that if the court was satisfied that Mr. Plimsoll was speaking of the truth when he said the Livonia was sent to sea overloaded, the rule ought to be discharged. The learned serjeant supported his argument by reading a number of affidavits by sailors on board the Livonia, and other persons, to show that the vessel was dangerously overloaded, and submitted that Mr. Norwood had been guilty of such negligence in not ascertaining what the true facts were as to the overloading of the Livonia, that he was not entitled to have the assistance of this court in what he asked for. The learned counsel, who continued his arguments on Thursday, concluded by saying, that although it might be true that Mr. Plimsoll had to some extent overstepped the limit of fair criticism in his book, yet as far as Mr. Norwood was concerned, he thought he had shown sufficient facts for the court not to make this rule absolute. Mr. Butt, Q.C., and Mr. Lewis followed on the same side. The Attorney-General, on behalf of Mr. Norwood, argued that the rule should be made absolute, and had not concluded his address when the court again adjourned.

THE RECEPTION OF THE SHAH IN ENGLAND.

THE *Pall Mall Budget* which arrived two days ago says—

The visit of the Shah continues to be looked forward to with considerable interest. A deputation, consisting of Sir Henry Rawlinson, Major Burne, Major Grey, and Sir A. Kemball is to wait upon His Majesty at Brussels, and assure him of a cordial welcome in England. The Admiralty announce that Her Majesty's ships Vigilant and Lively and other yachts will embark the Shah and suite at Ostend early on the morning of the 18th inst. H.M.S. Devastation, Audacious, and Vanguard will escort His Majesty from thence towards Dover, when they will be met by the following ships, under the command of Rear-Admiral Hornby:—Agincourt (flag), Northumberland, Black Prince, Achilles, Hercules, Sultan, Monarch, Hector, Audacious, Vanguard, Devastation; the three latter to be detached to Ostend, and to rejoin. The squadron will convey His Majesty to near Dover Pier, where His Majesty will land. On joining the ships at Ostend and the Channel Squadron, and on landing, His Majesty will be received with the usual salutes and ceremonies due to his exalted rank. On the 19th inst. the Prince of Wales is to give a grand banquet to the Shah and the leading personages in His Majesty's retinue. On the 20th the visit to the City takes place. On the 21st there is to be a State performance at the Royal Italian Opera in honour of the Shah. On the 23rd His Majesty is to visit Portsmouth, and inspect the fleet in line formation at anchor, and on his return to London in the evening His Majesty will attend a grand fête to be given in the Royal Albert Hall. The review in Windsor Great Park, it is now announced, will be held "on or about the 24th of June." The force will consist of about 7,500 men, of whom about 2,300 will be cavalry. Afterwards the Shah is to visit the Duke of Sutherland at Trentham, and proceed thence to Liverpool and Manchester.

THE *Athenæum* states that Mr. Joaquin Miller is preparing an autobiographical work, in which he will give an account of his experience of the Modoc Indians, "of whom he entertains a favourable opinion."

MR. MORIARTY, barrister of the Inner Temple, known chiefly in literature as the German translator of Charles Dickens, is preparing for immediate publication an account of a Spanish Claimant's cause that has been progressing in Spain concurrently with the Tichborne suits.

A PRUSSIAN VIEW OF THE SHAH.

THE *National Zeitung* of Berlin thus describes the impression produced by the Shah during his stay in the Prussian capital:—"On the whole his manner was characterized by a sort of passive reserve which almost looked like embarrassment. Whether it is from the influence of Persian Court etiquette, or the fatigue of continual fêtes, the Shah appears extremely apathetic. His features have no individual expression; the same monotony is visible, whether he is engaged in conversation or is present at the theatre or at a review. The members of his suite are as impassive as their Sovereign. His Foreign Minister, his physician, and one or two military men alone mix in conversation; the rest look upon what is going on around them without appreciation and without interest. It was undoubtedly a commendable idea on the part of the Shah to come into closer contact with European civilization, but the object of his journey seems hitherto to have been attained in a very incomplete manner. Other Eastern princes—the Viceroy of Egypt, and even the Sultan during his European tour in 1867—inspired much greater confidence in this respect. Nasr-ed-din has shown considerable interest in the various institutions of our empire, but he has not taken pains to inform himself thoroughly about any of them. It is questionable whether the hope that the result of his journey to Europe would be the introduction of reforms made in the true spirit of civilization into Persia will be realized. It is said that the old Persian party, which is largely represented even among those who accompany him on his present journey, carefully watches him and strives to neutralize every influence which modern civilization might exercise on his mind. Hitherto it has had no reason to fear that its efforts would prove fruitless."

POLO A LA FRANCAISE.

LET it be contended by no one that the French yield the palm to the British in field sports, for have they not won six Grands Prix out of ten, thereby blotting out for ever the memory of Poictiers and Agincourt, of Blenheim and Malplaquet, of Vittoria and Waterloo? At each turf victory a star in the British firmament winks its last and wanes away, "for, messieurs, it is not the horse with the spindle-shanks that triumphs, it is French pluck, the indomitable *furia Francese* which took us to Moscow and back again, which does great things with native modesty, which may be checked for a day, as at Sedan, or spend itself amiss, as at the petrolizing of the Tuileries, but which surely reasserts itself at last, as on Sunday, when 30,000 patriotic lungs acclaimed the hero of Magenta, roaring, 'L'Angleterre est au fouet, Marechal — L'Angleterre est vaincue!'" Thus Sub-Lieutenant the Marquis de l'Aumelette-Soufflée, of the 100th Hussars, in garrison at Versailles, and turning by-and-by to Lord Snaffle and Sir Windsor Chatt—two distinguished foreigners who come in to dine with the mess; "Milords, you have a new game, called Polo—a tournament of stick and ball, which tests the nerve and braces the heart. If you will find two more champions of your country, we will provide the mounts and implements for the fray, and meet you to-morrow on the Plain of Satory in a joust which shall recall the famous Combat of the Thirty, in which our compatriot Roger de Reaumanoir prevailed over Englishmen, who were vanquished but not dishonoured."

Brightly shines the early sun over the plain of Satory, and curious is the expression on the countenances of the frog soldiers, who are marking off the ground and fixing goals. A troop of Lings have been told off on this fatigue, an adjutant commands them, and all of the infantry in camp, who have nothing to do, run up from the huts to see and wonder, not without admiration. Two corporals, trailing surveyor's chains, kneel at intervals and plant small flags; twenty hussars harnessed to a roller drag it in straight lines to and fro; a score more, with watering pots, scatter softening showers about them, and a third twenty stoop, with baskets in their hands, to pick up orange peel, stray pebbles, and waifs of paper. All must be in order and smooth as a billiard-cloth, says the adjutant, and a pair of trusty sergeants lash to opposite goal-sticks the tricolour of France and the union jack of England, maintaining a dignified gravity as they do so. But now a buzz of comment rises among the soldiers, and trotting up the hilly road from Versailles come eight cream-coloured horses, hired from Franconi's circus. M. de l'Aumelette-Soufflée has rightly judged that chargers would be too impetuous for the sport of Polo, and that ordinary hacks would not stand it at all, so he has liberally bargained for these eight creams, and along with them four circus equerries, with their scarlet swallow-tails and their long whips, who shall act as umpires and keep an eye to the steeds to see that they behave themselves. So the soldiers sprinkle off to view the creams and witness the novel process by which their legs are swathed in flannel bandages, as if they were stricken with rheumatism; nor let us marvel that the French military, being of mirthful mood, this ceremony should provoke a little seasonable hilarity, which is heightened when a soldier who has travelled gives his word that all English horses go to battle in this guise. But the minutes fly by, and soon a few barouches arrive full of ladies—no sport being fair without them. There is pretty Mdme. de Rosefeuille, and her pet enemy Mdme. de Rosethé, nestling side by side like love-birds; and Mdme. de Legifere the Minister's wife; and Mdme. de Crise, who dabbles in State intrigue; and Mdme. de Pomponnet, who rules the gallant general of that name; and wives of colonels, captains, deputies, and counts, as many as could be collected at a short notice, and all brave as summer in soft-toned silks and crepe de Chine, and that smile which never fails to spur on Frenchmen to deeds of glory. Then we have M. Timoleon Tartine and his young wife, née de Failski, fresh from their honeymoon, and reclining in a gay victoria, and a parliamentary chronique in yellow gloves, and the inevitable British family eleven strong, not counting a terrier; and, at last, gorgeous as paint and sunshine, *un mail fringant*, which is the English for a well-appointed drag, flashing and glancing, and driven by M. de Guiderenes, late of the Imperial Havas, who holds his reins level with his eyes, as if they were opera-glasses, and pulls up his cattle with the true professional skill, jerking the leaders back on to the splinter-bar, and causing them to spring forward again, at which all the occupants of the box-seats clutch hold of the rails in a panic. But never mind that; it was deftly done, and no one is hurt, save a French groom who is swinging down is whisked on his face into the roadway. Now the passengers scrambled down and the eight combatants are revealed to view. MM. de l'Aumelette-Soufflée, de Jose and de Nose, and Captain Count de Chassecourre, who fears nothing, having faced the Prussian artillery at Reichshofen;—all these are in velvet jockey-caps, and their open dust-coats but partly cover the resplendent silken jackets, which will anon rouse flattering murmurs. Milord Snaffle heads the English contingent, who wear cricket caps, boots, buckskins, and flannel shirts. There is Lord Doddle in red whiskers, Sir Peregrine Chevychase with an eyeglass, and Captain Cleargate, straight as an asparagus and as solemn. Sir Windsor Chatt has declined a part in the contest, loving better to view the mishaps of his friends than to share in them; and all the way down he has been pleasantly chaffing Mr. Noddle and Mr. Woddle, both of his club, who, having arrived in France, the one to back Doncaster for the Grand Prix and the other to lay against Board at long odds, look gruesome enough, the pair of them. It must be stated that the English, on learning that they were to disport themselves on circus horses, showed an anxiety which they were too polite to express in words, but which betrayed itself in a lengthening of their faces; nor are their feelings much soothed when presently M. de Chassecourre opens the door of the drag, and extracts therefrom a dozen hockey sticks about eight feet long and a few leather footballs, the size of workhouse puddings. "Why, these balls are rather large, are they not? If the horses step on them we shall come down with a run, and besides there's no missing them," remarks Lord Snaffle, to which M. de l'Aumelette-Soufflée replies that the dread of coming down with a run is one which can find no place in the bosom of a Frenchman, and that the easier the balls are to strike the better the sport from his own point of view. He goes on to explain that the rules had best be as simple as possible. Thus the ball shall be kicked in by one of the equerries in swallow-tails when it goes out of bounds, and goals shall be made "as we can," saying which he strips off his dustcoat and casts an eye to his spurs, an example which is promptly followed by all the others.

And now imagine the field as it offers itself to the gaze. An enclosure four hundred yards square, dotted on its outskirts by throngs of soldiers, red-breeched and interested, a band of music which takes up its position with becoming pomp near the barouches, vivandières flitting about with little barrels of liqueurs slung over their shoulders and pewter goblets in their hands, and the dog of the English family who exchanges amenities with the French camp dogs. Then one by one, in their flannels or their glowing jackets, come the contending eight; and at this solemn juncture it does not escape the ladies, who are leaning out of their carriages and screwing up their opera-glasses, that France maintains her prestige for gallantry; for while the English ride to their posts looking more concerned about their girths and the condition of the ground than about courteous ceremonies, the French enter the lists with hockey sticks poised like lances, and go through a salute to the ladies as if they were going to begin a fencing bout, making their paltries curvet the while to add a grace to the performance. The English station themselves *en echelon*, one at the goals, another farther on, and so forth; but the French, disdaining such tactics, which smack of pusillanimity, wheel simply into line, and M. de l'Aumelette-Soufflée, their captain, makes a gesture with his hand to intimate that all is ready. Thereat one of the equerries, depositing the football on the ground, gives it a formidable kick, the other three rush forward cracking their whips and shouting "Houp là!" and the band, who have been waiting for this signal, break out tunefully into the quadrille from the "Fille de Madame Angot."

Swift as the wind, the Frenchmen's horses, who know these strains of old, having danced to them before many a crowded audience, step off and go through the first figure of a quadrille, while those of the English, cantering up despite the objurgations of their riders, proceed to do likewise. It is no use tugging at the reins, nor spurring—the honest animals are trained to their duty, and, having walked their eight steps forward, turn and amble eight steps back, bewildered by the treatment they are receiving, but not daunted. "Stop that music!" bawls Lord Snaffle; and Sir Peregrine, trying, though in vain, to direct his steed towards the football, shouts, "Hold that row, can't you!" Less put out, but puzzled nevertheless, the Frenchmen pull at their bridles, and sing out, "Chut, he done!" but all they can effect is to flurry the horses, who, concluding at last that they are out of their reckoning, begin to draw upon their imaginations and to distinguish themselves in various ways. Two of them, rearing on their hind legs, transfer Counts de Jose and de Nose delicately to the ground; the other two, shuffling into a canter, take to going round in a circle and are quickly followed in this exercise by the four Englishmen's horses. The ladies, presuming this is part of the entertainment, clap their hands, and are much amused; the soldiers, too, are delighted, and M. Timoleon Tartine explains to his bride that "la première figure dans le quadrille de Polo consiste à jeter deux des cavaliers par terre." But the bandmaster, divining by the wild gesticulations of M. de l'Aumelette-Soufflée that there is something amiss, causes his men to cease playing, whereupon the eight horses, quivering and all abroad, come to a standstill. But only for an instant, for, uttering a wild whoop to make up for lost time, the doughty Captain de Chassecourre, he of Reichshofen, spurs his mount to a gallop and speeds towards the football, which he strikes and sends flying to the front of him. My Lord Snaffle, pounding after, catches the ball on the bound and whacks it in the opposite direction; and Counts de Jose and de Nose, scrambling back to their saddles, join in the chase like fearless riders as they are, both of them yelling as they go to show that they are neither hurt nor afraid. But it is not enough to to be fearless; a certain amount of skill is, alas! required, and M. de Nose, lifting his wand to strike, misses the ball and his balance at the same time, rolling headlong over his horse's head, and receiving in his descent a first-rate crack which Captain Cleargate had destined for the ball, but which alights somewhere below M. de Nose's waist and evokes a howl of anguish. There are symptoms of alarm among the spectators, and two of the swallow-tails scamper forward to extricate M. de Nose from the horses' hoofs, but the other riders are too hot to count the fallen. The ball has bounded towards the barouches, and Lord Snaffle and M. de l'Aumelette, in fast pursuit, reach it together. The two sticks whistle aloft, and the peer's, meeting M. de l'Aumelette's half-way, shivers it up to the handle. M. de l'Aumelette drops it like a red coal, and, clapping his left hand to his right funny-bone, goes through a series of frantic grimaces, in the midst of of which M. de Chassecourre, coming up with a rush, hits the ball with the force of thunder full on to the face of Mdme. Tartine's coachman. Never will Mdme. Tartine forget how Alphonse fell sideways off his box and bit the dust. That prudent domestic had begun to sniff danger, and was making his preparations for descending when the catastrophe overtook him; but M. Tartine, though he cannot be indifferent to the fate of Alphonse's hat, which has been bereft for evermore of its splendour, and squashed like a biffin, does not forget that it was a French hand that struck the blow, and so bellows, "Vive la France!" And well he may, for the ball has been kicked in again, and Milord Doddle, hooking it rapidly out of M. de Jose's reach, scuds off with it straight for the French goal. It is a palpitating moment. M. de Chassecourre alone stands in his way, but M. de Chassecourre is still unnerved by the fate of Alphonse; and his hand has lost its cunning. He flourishes his stick with both hands above his head, but, instead of hitting the ball, it buries itself in the ground; and as M. de Chassecourre scorns to let go and cannot rein his horse in, he is carried backwards off his saddle and dragged twenty yards along the ground with one foot in the stirrup. So the perfidious British score a goal, and there is not a Frenchman on the ground but feels, when the dark fact is explained to him, that the woes of his country have begun afresh, and that he personally is dishonoured. The English dog, too, barks insultingly at the prostrate M. de Chassecourre, who picks himself up with his many-coloured jacket rent right up the back.

"But, I say, we've been playing awfully wild," expostulated Lord Snaffle; "the ball ought to be bullied, you know,—trundled as it were, not slashed about in that way." He proposes that everybody shall turn over a new leaf, but further play is at an end for that day. M. de l'Aumelette's arm tingles from the elbow to the finger-tips; and he could not hold a stick to save his life; M. de Chassecourre appears to have wrenched his wrist, and is, moreover, bleeding copiously at the nose; and as for M. de Nose, who is limping about with face awry, he cannot conceal from himself that further performances in the saddle could not be marked by the grace without which a Frenchman's evolutions are but a sorrow and a burden to him. Therefore the Frenchmen are reduced to a single champion, and let us do M. de Jose the justice to own that he offers to bear the full brunt of what may be coming by himself. But he has no sooner proclaimed this resolve in a voice which excites the patriotic emotion of all bystanders than his horse, who, perhaps, has been musing as to what all this affair can possibly mean, adopts hasty conclusions of his own, and, lifting both head and tail with a snort, bolts like a cannon-ball among the musicians, whom he strews and scatters, and is next heard of, an hour after, browsing riderless two miles out of camp. Poor M. de Jose returns with the stigmas of ditch-water besmearing him from head to heel, and he suggests that next time he plays Polo it shall be on a horse who knows his work. "For all which," remarks M. Tartine to his young wife as they drive down home, "the glory of the day lies with us, my dear Hermine, though these English may claim the victory. For is it not something to say to the foreign who boasts of his goal, 'Ay, you have a goal, but look at our bruises!" "C'est vrai, mon ami," answers Mdme. Tartine.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE Rev. Dr. Gottheil, an eminent Rabbi, of Manchester, has been elected preacher to the Temple Emanuel congregation of New Work at a salary of £1,200 a year.

M. RENAN has published his new work, "The Antichrist." It embraces the period between the accession of Nero and completion of the Apocalypse.

THE white marble statue of the Empress Josephine (the *Constitutionnel* says) which was placed in 1867 at the intersection of the Rues Galilée, Newton, and the Avenue Josephine, and which was removed by the men of the 4th of September, is about to be replaced on its pedestal, which has remained vacant nearly three years.

THE WAY TO ADDRESS PUISNE JUDGES.—We do not think the Judges and the bar of our High Courts will be prepared for the following announcement, which we give on the authority of the *Globe*:—That paper, after premising that the Senior Judge of the Queen's Bench was presiding in the absence of the Lord Chief Justice engaged in the Tichborne trial, remarks that one of the counsel in argument alluded to a judgment previously given by Mr. Justice Blackburn. "My lord," he said, "on that occasion ruled in such a way." Mr. Justice Blackburn at once stopped him and disclaimed the title. It was only the three chiefs of the several Common Law Courts, he remarked, who were entitled to be referred to as "my lord" The Puisne Judges have no right to such a title. Puisne Judges have come to be addressed as "my lord" by custom, but not, as the *Globe* says, by very ancient custom. Their proper title, when addressed in Court, is 'sir.' So that although they are, and very properly, addressed as "my lord" by courtesy, yet it is together wrong to extend this to speaking of them as 'my lord' or 'his lordship' in the third person.—*Delhi Gazette.*

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